THE WEEKLY POST.

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The Weekly Post.

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THE POST'S

CLUBBING LIST FOR 1893.

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A GREAT MESSAGE.

Governor Pattison's Ideas on Laws Are Given to the Legislators.

HOMESTEAD'S TROUBLES REVIEWED.

The Baker Ballot Law Needs Revision and Definition.

KING'S JURIES UNNECESSARY.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3.—The biennial message of Governor Pattison, sent to and read in both branches of the general assembly to-day, is a document of unusual length and interest. In the opening sentences the executive refers to the general prosperity of the State and the many blessings visited upon its people during the period under review. He notes as exceptional the calamities by flood and fire at Titusville and Oil City and discusses the insurrection at Homestead where, he says, "under the plea of correcting abuses, civil authority was suspended and the officers of the law were defied. Armed bodies, claiming the right to redress the wrongs of employe and to protect the rights of employer, confronted each other in hostile array, resulting in riot, bloodshed and murder. It is gratifying to know that from the time the civil authorities first called upon the executive for aid not a shot was fired nor was a drop of blood shed."

Entering upon a review of the operations and conditions of the fiscal department of the State, it is shown the receipts from the ordinary sources during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1892, were as follows: Tax on corporations, $4,938,510 50; personal property, $2,235,838 46; collateral inheritance tax, $1,111,120 65; licenses of all kinds, $1,303,486 21; United States government (which includes proceeds from the sale of bonds, interest on United States consols, war claims, and maintenance of the soldiers' home at Erie), $539,875 99; Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, $187,500 00; tax on writs, $175,139 09; fees of public offices, $104,914 23; miscellaneous, $152,373 95; making in all $10,748,759 08, which, with the balance on hand November 30, 1891, $6,979,854 55, amounted to $17,728,613 63.

The following were the payments: Department expenses, $1,451,963 23; loans redeemed, interest on loans, $1,784,653 50; charitable and penal institutions, $1,590,345 81; common schools, $5,379,672 08; National Guard, including $375,232 46, expended in the suppression of the disturbance at Homestead, $583,599 14; soldiers' home and soldiers' orphan schools, $182,628 98; State tax on personal property returned to counties, $541,779 06; voting booths and compartments, $51,539 02; Pennsylvania State college, $93,713 19; miscellaneous items, $68,074 67, making the aggregate amount for the year ending November 30, 1892, $11,727,968 68, leaving a balance in the treasury of $6,000,644 95.

A PAYMENT DISAPPROVED.

The item of $1,421,963 23, "department expenses," included $542,842 19 for judiciary; $191,507 49 for public printing and supplies; $166,737 80 for special commissions (which includes $125,000 for the world's fair commission, $25,000 for the fish commission, and for miscellaneous commissions, $16,737 80), and counsel fees, $11,400 35. This last item contains $10,000, paid in counsel fees March 1, 1892, to the military State agents appointed to settle, adjust and collect claims of the commonwealth against the United States. This payment the governor disapproves, believing that the securing of this money was not due to their services.

The decreased receipts of 1892 over those of 1891 were due to the payment in 1891 of the $1,654,711 43 direct tax refunded from the federal government, and $1,345,000 taxes of previous years, paid after litigation. The increased expenditures are accounted for by the $3,000,000 additional appropriation for common schools. The present balance of about $6,000,000 in the State treasury, with no State bonds reimbursable, is unusually and unduly large.

The indebtedness of the State on the 1st of December, 1991, was $9,811,568 28; the total public debt of the State on December 1, 1892, was $8,394,462 28, showing a reduction $1,417,106. This reduction has been brought about by the redemption of the loans of March 20, 1877, $882,800; also a similar reduction of the loan of June 8, 1881, amounting to $162,512 28. If, from the total indebtedness, all bonds and money in the sinking fund be deducted, there remains an actual debt of $2,606,592 53. This debt, represented by loans maturing 1904, 1912, and the agricultural college scrip, payable in 1922, has been provided for by the income of the sinking fund, and the annual appropriation for interest.

UNEQUAL TAX LAWS.

The governor points out the existing inequality in the operation of the tax laws, by which of the $40,000,000 raised annually for all purposes by taxation, local and State, personal property pays only $10,000,000 and real estate $30,000,000, though the real and personal property of the commonwealth are about equal in their respective aggregate value.

He repeats to the legislature a former recommendation, that a revenue law be framed by which the entire cost of the State government should be paid by the taxation upon corporations and collateral inheritances, and the receipts from taxes upon other forms of personal property be returned to the several counties to relieve the real estate therein. Such a system would enable the State to adopt simpler methods of raising revenue than the present laws. The existing tax laws are difficult to understand and costly in their method of collection; whereas a system by which all the expenses of State government were levied upon the corporate capital of the commonwealth would relieve us of much of the confusion now existing with reference to our revenue laws without materially adding to the burdens upon the corporations in the form of State tax, especially in view of the constant increase in their number and in the enormous amount of capital represented in this form of investment. The paid in capital of the corporations of the commonwealth now is $1,200,000,000. With such a system "all other forms of property would be left to the several counties for the purposes of equalizing their taxation. Local authorities are more able to ascertain the whereabouts of personal property than the State authorities, and to bring about the long-desired equalization of taxation upon real and personal property equitably based upon actual values."

TAX CORRUPTION.

Reviewing the waste, extravagance and corruption which have attended the assessment, advertising and collection of the mercantile taxes, Governor Pattison recommends that "the office of mercantile appraiser be wholly abolished. The class of taxes assessed by him can be assessed with entire feasibility in the same manner and at the same time that the local assessments are made upon real estate and personal property. The duties of the real estate assessors are not so arduous as to make this an additional burden, and at the same time it would be a convenience to the citizen. The tax should be paid into the treasury of the county along with the real estate and personal taxes. Personal notice of the amount of these taxes and the day and place of appeal can be served in the same way as notices of other taxes. No justification for advertising then exists. All laws providing for such advertising should be repealed, and a fruitful source of extravagance and corruption will be dried up."

An account is given of the organization of the banking department under the act of 1891. It now has supervision of 84 banks and 16 savings institutions and 73 trust companies, making a total of 173. These institutions are represented by a capital of $44,938,224 18; surplus, $19,326,743 01; undivided profits, $11,374,112 41; deposits, $200,065,235 68, making a total of $275,704,315 28. The governor presents the recommendations of the superintendent of banking, asking for such amendment and enlargement of the powers of his office as will better regulate the State control of these institutions, limiting their loans, providing for closer inspection, prompt seizure and receiverships, and strengthening of security whenever circumstances demand it. The insecurity and unprofitableness of large idle balances in the State treasury are referred to.

The substitution of salaries for fees in all public offices and the extension of the salary system to every official of the commonwealth is earnestly recommended.

The operations of the law department for the past two years are set forth at some length.

ON CORPORATIONS.

The governor repeats his well known views upon the enforcement of the constitution against all corporations and calls for legislation, enacting the sixteenth and seventeenth articles of the constitution, with severe penalties for any and all violations of them. He pronounces the Reading railroad combine "an especially flagrant illustration of the manner in which the constitution is defied," and after giving an account of the commonwealth's litigation to have it decreed unlawful and declared void, says: "This is not the time nor occasion to undertake to forecast the final determination of a question now in course of orderly settlement by the proper tribunals established by law."

An extended account is given of the Bardsley defalcation and of the extra session of the senate. The suits between the State and Philadelphia city and the attempts to recover the Bardsley money—resulting thus far in securing judgments against him for large amounts and $158,230 20 in cash—for the commonwealth are referred to.

Of 167 cases heard by the present board of pardons 48 persons were recommended for clemency, of whom 36 were pardoned, 9 had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life, and three failed to receive executive approval.

AGAINST KING'S JURIES.

The message declares against the injustice—peculiar to Pennsylvania criminal procedure—of the commonwealth exercising the right to "stand aside" jurors without limit in criminal cases.

"Experience has demonstrated that, though this power is seldom invoked, it is generally exercised when it can best be made the subject of abuse. In some of the courts of the country, such power on the part of the State has been expressly denied, and in many of them it has been severely reprehended, as it has also encountered the disapprobation and dissent of many leading text writers on that subject. It exists to-day in a few States besides our own.

"I am of the opinion that, where peremptory challenges are allowed the commonwealth and provided for by statute, the right to stand aside jurors should not exist, and I therefore recommend the adoption of such legislation as has been enacted in most of the other States as will terminate the exercise of this power by the commonwealth's officers. If, in view of its abolition, the peremptory challenges allowed the State should be made equal in all cases to the number allowed the accused, that provision may be joined with the same enactment which abrogates the right to stand the jurors aside. The sound policy of an enlightened commonwealth demands an amendment of the procedure in criminal cases to this effect; that the inordinate advantage now enjoyed by the prosecution, furnishing opportunity for violation of the rights of the citizen, should cease to exist.

THE BAKER BALLOT LAW.

"The first practical test of the act of June 19, 1891, popularly known as the 'Ballot Reform Law,' was made at the State and local elections on November 8, 1892. Experience has proved that the inconvenience and difficulties attending the system of voting thus established had been greatly magnified in the popular mind. The general apprehension that it would materially interfere with and obstruct the free exercise of the elective franchise proved, in the main, groundless. The law has met with very general popular approval. Its two essential features, an official ballot and the private booth provision for the voter to mark his ticket, are great advances in our electoral system, and are undoubtedly well fixed in popular confidence. No modification nor amendment of the law that would interfere with these features should be countenanced. The preparation and furnishing by some official authority of a uniform ballot, containing the names of all the candidates, is undoubtedly a wise and salutary measure. That the individual voter shall have every opportunity to select from all these, free from solicitation, coercion or bribery, the candidates of his choice, and that he may do this in private, and deposit his ballot without interference, are sure advantages secured by the new law.

CAPABLE OF REVISION.

"Hastily adopted as it was, with some incongruous features, it is undoubtedly capable of revision and amendment; and, in some respects, the meaning of its terms should be more clearly defined by amendatory legislation, but in the main the public will tolerate no attempt to repeal or abrogate its salutary provisions. Considerable practical difficulty was experienced by the officers of the commonwealth in the preparation of the necessary forms and blanks required by the act, and other difficulties arose in passing upon the certificates and nomination papers filed in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth. Some of the questions thus involved were submitted and determined by the courts, and in some other cases they were dismissed for want of jurisdiction, and therefore remain undetermined.

"Before any more serious difficulties occur over the construction of the disputed and doubtful provisions of the law, I recommend that careful inquiry be made by the general assembly as to the respects in which its more palpable defects may be remedied. The meaning and effect of the word "disability," as used in section 27, as the condition which shall permit a voter to have assistance in the preparation of his ballot, ought to be clearly and distinctly defined. Experience in all the counties of the commonwealth has shown that the provision of law for extra tickets is greatly in excess of any popular need, and the number of such surplus tickets might be materially reduced in the interest of economy, as well as the number of booths.

DIFFICULTIES MAY ARISE.

"Serious difficulties, embarassing the secretary of the commonwealth and difficulty of satisfactory determination in the courts, are liable to rise under the provisions of section 2, whereby "any convention of delegates or primary meeting of electors or caucus, held under the rules of a political party, or of any board authorized to certify nominations representing the political party," etc., is permitted to nominate candidates; but what jurisdiction or authority is to determine whether or not such convention, meeting or board is the authorized organ of a regular political party is not set forth with precision or certainty in the law. Under section 3 it is provided that the number of signers to a nomination paper shall be three per centum of the largest entire vote for any corresponding officer at the last preceding election, but by what jurisdiction or authority this shall be inquired into and determined is not stated with sufficient distinctness in the law.

"The period of 30 days, provided in the first clause of section 6 for objections to certificates and papers, designed for nominations for the State at large, has been found in practical experience to be unnecessarily long, and I recommend an abbreviation of that period to 10 days. Uncertainty and variance of opinion prevails as to the distinction between objections "as to form or apparent conformity or nonconformity," which are to be considered by the secretary of the commonwealth, the auditor general and attorney general, and "objections as to validity of certificates or papers," which are to be filed in and considered by the court of common pleas of Dauphin county, and I recommend for the consideration of the general assembly a better definition of these terms than is at present prescribed by the act.

THE GROUP SYSTEM GOOD.

"Upon the whole the 'group' system in the present ballot reform law seems to give more general satisfaction than the alphabetical arrangement of the names of the candidates as prescribed in the election law of some of the other commonwealths which have adopted what is known as the Australian system. By a liberal construction of the act, universally acquiesced in and rendered absolutely necessary by the special requirements of a presidential election, the tickets at the last election were printed according to an arrangement of the candidates of each of the several political parties in its own group or column, regardless of whether or not all of these parties had at the last election polled such per centum of the total vote as to give them the distinction of a separate political organization as contemplated by the act. The fourteenth section relating to the subject is susceptible of revision to secure a clearer statement of its real intent and meaning. A simpler form than that presented by our law of marking the exception to a 'group' of candidates in which the party voter desires to cut one or more of the candidates on his straight ticket, prevails in some other States and may profitably be considered with a view to amending the law of 1891 in this respect. In my minor details the act undoubtedly might be properly made the subject of remoulding and revision.

FOR HONEST BALLOTS.

"The entire subject ought to be approached in a spirit of non-partisanship and to be treated in the light of experience, so as to secure what all good citizens of the commonwealth approve—an electoral system which will provide a secret and honest ballot, enabling every voter to exercise his franchise with the greatest freedom and independence, suppressing and preventing coercion, interference, bribery or corruption, and securing a fair count and an honest return of the real will of the people after it has been plainly expressed.

"In view of the gradual increase in the number of polling places in the State, and the reduction of the number of voters at each poll—much accelerated by the new election law—and, in the light of the experience of many other States, it will be well for the legislature to inquire into the expediency of changing the hours between which the polls remain open. In 14 States at present, representing all sections, including all New England, New York, Ohio, California, Michigan and Virginia, polls are closed at sunset or earlier, and with two exceptions the hours for keeping the polls open are longer in Pennsylvania than in any other State. The proposition to make the day of the State election a legal holiday has also been mooted in many quarters with much favor."

NEW APPORTIONMENT NEEDED.

The message points out the constitutional and political reasons for an early representative, senatorial and congressional apportionment. The long delay in making a reapportionment of the senatorial districts of the State is emphatically denounced:

"The mandate of the constitution has been disregarded, its spirit has been grossly violated, and the people are defrauded of their rights by a failure to reapportion the State into senatorial districts. The original apportionment contained some glaring inequalities, but these have been greatly magnified by the changes in population and the redistribution of the people of the commonwealth around new centers of population.

"For example, the Twentieth and Twenty-first districts originally comprised Luzerne county; whereas, since 1874, the county of Lackawanna has been organized and cut off from Luzerne upon lines differing entirely from those which formerly divided the two senatorial districts. Lancaster county, with 149,095 population, contains two senatorial districts, while Luzerne, with 101,203 population, does not comprise one. Delaware with 74,683, Crawford with 65,324, Bucks with 70,615, each constitute a single district; while Berks with 137,327, Luzerne with 201,203, Lackawanna with 142,088, McKean, Potter and Tioga, comprising the Twenty-fifth district, with 121,954, and Westmoreland with 112,819, each comprise a senatorial district. The Twenty-second district, comprising Pike, Monroe and Carbon counties, has, under the last decennial census, 68,147 population, while the Twenty-fourth district, composed of Lycoming, Sullivan, Montour and Columbia, contains 134,676. The Thirty-first district, containing Mifflin, Juniata and Perry counties, has 62,937, while in the adjoining Thirty-fourth senatorial district 141,519, grouped in the counties of Clearfield, Center and Clinton, are required to form a district represented by one senator.

VIOLATED RIGHTS.

"It only needs a statement of these comparisons, which could easily be continued further, and a glance at the lines of the map to prove with what ruthlessness the rights of the people are violated and all considerations of fairness and equity ignored in continuing the present senatorial apportionment. No conditions can justify a system under which it requires in one section of the State, to secure senatorial representation, four times the population which is required in another. The command of the constitution is that the senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number 50, and the districts shall be 'of compact and contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as may be.' These requirements and considerations are not met by adjoining districts, each made up of continuous counties, the one containing more than double the population of the other."

For the considerations which should govern in making a congressional and judicial apportionment, the general assembly is referred to the vetoes which the governor appended to the apportionment bills of the last session.

"The choosing of presidential electors by representative districts, except in the case of the electors-at-large, conduces, in my judgment, to equity and an even distribution of political power. It conforms to the purpose of those who founded our political institutions and who devised the scheme of an electoral college. It breaks up and disperses the undue controlling power of a few closely contested States, and, if generally adopted by the several commonwealths, would, in my judgment, promote the freer choice by the people of their rulers and a more certain and effective expression of their will."

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The statistics of the school department are referred to as a subject of much popular satisfaction—especially the increase of 8,022 pupils, $810,431 18 in expenditures, and $1,404,077 in the value of school property—these totals not taking into account the enlarged appropriation of $5,000,000 for the current school year.

The school books and supplies are approved and legislation to provide them is recommended. High schools in the country by the combined effort of several districts are recommended, and the work of the Normal schools is praised. It is urged that the basis of apportioning the school fund should be charged from the number of taxables to the average number of school children in attendance. A yearly census of the children of school age in the commonwealth is recommended. "With free text books, enthusiastic performance of duty on the part of more than 15,000 school directors, an army twice the size of the National Guard of the State, and a law making distribution of the appropriation for schools on the basis of the average number of school children in attendance, we will indirectly have a compulsory system of education far more potent than the staff of the constable or the mandate of the justice of the peace."

STATE PRINTING.

The enormous cost of the State printing is the subject of criticism; and the too frequent delays attending the execution of the work. "For the year ending June 30, 1892, the cost of printing and binding foots up the sum of $241,883 65. This was a year when there was no session of the legislature. There is no fixed appropriation to pay the cost of printing. It is without limit, and it simply authorizes an appropriation 'of so much money as may be necessary.' I again recommend that the State printing appropriation be guarded by enactments distinctly fixing the amount to be expended by each department; the appropriations to be made to each department for the printing of public documents in a given sum, and paid only upon warrants drawn by the departments, and vouched and audited by the auditor general in the usual manner."

The State board of health is commended for its vigorous and efficient work in taking prompt and ample precautions against cholera. It is recommended that authority for the sanitary organization of the State be extended to rural districts, thus giving to every portion of the State some legally constituted local health authority. The compulsory establishment of boards of health in all cities and incorporated boroughs; the protection of purity of water supplies and provision by appropriation for a fund to be known as an emergency fund to meet extraordinary cases, are urgently recommended; likewise some legal system for registering births and deaths; a reconstruction of the laws governing the Lazaretto Station and a general revision of the health law, enacted in 1818, when commercial methods were wholly different from the present.

"There is widespread belief that the epidemic of cholera, which threatened our country during the summer of 1892, will visit us during the coming year. It becomes of the utmost importance that every preparation be made to resist it should it again appear. The authorities should not for one moment relax their efforts.

THE LABOR TOOUBLES.

"A dispatch was received at 6 o'clock on the morning of April 2, 1891, at the executive mansion from the sheriff of Westmoreland county stating that in a local disturbance in his jurisdiction 7 persons had been killed and 21 wounded, and that he had exhausted the civil authority and was unable to suppress the disorder. I immediately wired him for particulars, and about 9 o'clock the details were received, when I ordered the Tenth and Eighteenth regiments to the support of the sheriff. The two commands reached Moorewood at 1 o'clock on the night of the day of the rioting, and order was almost immediately restored. The people, however, were so much alarmed by the disorder that the troops remained there several weeks, until confidence was restored and peace assured, when they were withdrawn. In this emergency, after the arrival of the National Guard neither life nor property was destroyed. The cost for the suppression of this disorder was $35,350 13.

"The following year, July 6, 1892, the sheriff of Allegheny county telegraphed at 10 o'clock in the morning that the situation at Homestead, where a collision, with fatal results, had already occurred between 'striking workingmen' and 'armed deputies' and 'watchmen,' was very grave, and that the civil authorities were utterly unable to cope with the rioters, and requested that representatives be sent. I telegraphed him that the local authorities must exhaust every means at their command for the preservation of the peace.

M'CLEARY CALLED DOWN.

"The sheriff again repeated the substance of his first telegram, whereupon I asked for the particulars as to what measures he had taken to enforce order and protect property. He responded that he had personally visited Homestead and had sent 12 deputies to the scene of disorder. I then sent word to him on the same day that his telegram indicated he had not made due effort to enforce order, and I must insist on him calling upon the citizens for an adequate number of deputies. While these telegrams were passing between the sheriff and myself, I had directed three officers to report upon the situation. One of these officers, a member of my staff, in whose judgment I had the utmost confidence, reported that the sheriff was then about to make some effort to suppress the disorder, and that the best judgment concurred in the unwisdom of sending troops at that time. On the next day, July 7, the sheriff repeated in substance his dispatch of the 6th, in which he stated that his six deputies had been increased by 32, and that they were to report on the morning of the 8th.

"On the same day, July 7, I received a telegram requesting an interview with a committee of citizens. I replied by telegram that I would be in Harrisburg to meet them. The committee of citizens reached Harrisburg at 10 o'clock P. M. With the attorney general I heard them. After a hearing of two hours I said to them that I should insist upon them returning to Homestead and assisting to restore order, to return possession of all property in the hands of disorderly people to the owners thereof, and to prevent any interference in the enjoyment of individual rights; further, that if this was not done promptly I would direct the entire military force of the commonwealth to proceed to Homestead, and if this was not sufficient I should ask for aid from the federal government, and that they might as well realize that there could be but one result in such a collision. They were earnest in their declarations to support the commonwealth, and left Harrisburg avowing their purpose to do all in their power to assist in the restoration of order.

THE FIRST DIRECT CALL.

"In the meantime no communication was received from the sheriff, and all the telegrams and other advices which reached me indicated that no troops were necessary. Meetings were held there on Saturday, the 9th, and Sunday, the 10th, to bring about results which the members of the visiting committee gave assurance would be accomplished. I believe they were sincere in their efforts; but, in their absence, the violent and disorderly had secured control, and they were unable to accomplish what was so much hoped for.

"On Sunday night, July 10, about 9 o'clock, I received a telegram from the sheriff of Allegheny county, his only message since the receipt of his last telegram of the 7th, and his first direct call for assistance. Immediately I directed the major general commanding the division to move the troops at once to the support of the sheriff. Two brigades of the National Guard moved with exceptional celerity and reached Homestead early on the morning of the 12th. As at Moorewood, their presence was sufficient. The sheriff was supported, order was restored, the civil authorities were put in control and the troops were withdrawn without further loss of life or the destruction of property. The total cost to the State in this emergency was $430,056 88. The item referred to in the treasurer's report includes payments made up to December 1, 1892.

HARTRANFT QUOTED.

"Here I think it extremely appropriate to repeat to you the words of one of my distinguished predecessors, whose wise, cautious and conservative administration of the affairs of the State supplemented his brilliant achievements as a soldier, General John F. Hartranft. In addressing the legislature of 1878, after the railroad disturbances of 1877, he said:

'I have repeatedly represented to the people the reluctance with which the executive resorts to military power, and urged upon the legislature the necessity of devising some means of fixing the responsibility of suppressing local outbreaks upon the local civil authorities. At present any sheriff or mayor can escape under the ambiguous provisions of the law without having made a single honest effort to preserve the peace. As a consequence, there is growing a pernicious tendency to rely upon the State. It has even been curiously argued that the arrival of the State troops supersedes the local civil authorities and thereby suspends their functions as peace officers, and relieves them of all responsibility. The military is called in to aid, not to supersede, the civil authority. It would be a strange construction of the law by which the desertion of their sworn duties by the peace officers of municipalities would make the State authorities, who answer their call for aid, responsible for outrages committed by a mob in a policeless city.

A DEGENERATE OFFICE.

"The office of sheriff was formerly one of dignity and power; it has degenerated, standing without change in new conditions, until its main duties are those of a jailor and auctioneer. Some means ought certainly to be taken to clothe the office with its original importance and responsibilities. If, upon the written request of a certain number of competent freeholders of any city or county, having the qualifications to assure their standing and respectability, it was made obligatory upon the mayor or sheriff, under penalty of forfeiture of office, and fine or imprisonment, or both, to summon a sufficient number of citizens to lay aside all business, and serve under like penalties, I am satisfied that many disturbances which now require the interference of the military could be settled without its use. Any citizen of the commonwealth can now be compelled to leave his business and travel its length or breadth in the interests of justice; surely, the preservation of order and the protection of life and property will justify the exaction of the same service of a citizen within his own county. All who were loyal to the laws would at once respond; those who refused would thereby indicate their sympathies for the rioters. If such an attempt should fail, the sheriff or mayor, or in default of these officers, the citizens themselves could, with reason, call upon the executive, and no question, so far as the State was concerned, could ever be raised as to the necessity for the use of troops.

THE EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBLE.

'The people have, happily, been so unaccustomed to the use of troops to enforce the laws that much misconception exists regarding the real position of the military power in the polity of the government, and the relative duties of citizens and soldiers.

'A simple statement of these relations may enable the line between the friends and the enemies of law and order to be drawn hereafter with precision and advantage. For the presence and use of troops the executive is responsible; of their necessity he is the judge. The law clothes him with that power and the discretion to use it; for its use or abuse he is responsible alone to the representatives of the people. The presence de facto of troops at the scene of a disturbance is prima facie evidence of their presence de jure. Whether they are there by authority or not, whether their presence is necessary or unnecessary, is no affair of the rioters or their sympathizers. The tribunal to decide that question is not a mob, or then, but the legislature or the courts, and afterward. For the time being it is the duty of the authorities and all law-abiding citizens to co-operate with them in restoring order or suppressing violence. To resist them by force, upon any pretext, is insurrection or rebellion, and can result only in final vindication of the law, in anarchy or the subversion of the government.'

"If this appeal for legislation was urgent in 1878, it is still more so now, after our experience at considerable cost, of 1891 and 1892. In the case of the county of Allegheny against Gibson, growing out of the riots of 1877, the supreme court said:

THE COURT QUOTED.

"'We see no evidence of any serious attempt upon the part of the local authorities to suppress it at the time of its commencement. A feeble attempt was made by the sheriff, resulting in the enrollment of some half dozen deputies. But there was no proclamation calling upon the body of the county to come to his assistance in preserving the public peace. No one doubts to this day that if a proper effort had been made at the proper time, the mob could have been held in check. No one doubts that it would have been had the citizens of the county realized that they were responsible for the loss; but the act of assembly, folded away among the pamphlet laws, was probably forgotten or overlooked, even by those who knew of its existence. In the end, the mob that had defied the military power was put down in the main by the civil authorities, after the citizens had been aroused by a sense of common danger. The law will not tolerate the spectacle of a great city looking on with indifference, while property to the value of millions is being destroyed by a mob. To prevent just such occurrences was one of the objects of the act of 1841. The fact that the State, when called upon, rendered its assistance, and sent a portion of its military to the scene, did not absolve the county from its implied obligation to preserve the peace, nor from its responsibility for a neglect of that duty. Were it otherwise, it might be to the interest of a municipality to increase the size of the mob.'

CONDITIONS AT HOMESTEAD.

"Such were the conditions at Homestead. There was really no effort made on the part of the civil authorities to suppress the disorder. The entire community seemed to surrender to the disorderly element. At the beginning 50 determined men, moved by a love of order and a patriotic spirit, would have suppressed this whole disturbance. I therefore suggest to the legislature that the costs incurred in suppressing local disturbances in which the civil authorities call upon the military power of the commonwealth should be placed upon the county calling troops. This may be an incentive to local authorities to determine action in the beginning of a disturbance, rather than have their treasury mulcted in a large sum to defray the expenses. At least the State can make some such effort to prevent the often hasty and unwarranted call for the presence of troops."

ARBITRATION AND STATE POLICE.

The failure of arbitration is deplored; and a State constabulary of police to suppress such disorders is discredited. "The disturbance which demands military interference is always beyond the control of any civil officer. This has not only recently been demonstrated in our own country, but in foreign countries. Repeatedly abroad, in England and Ireland, where the government police have been called to prevent or suppress disturbances and have failed, the military have been found necessary to suppress the disorder and have invariably been relied upon.

"In this connection legislation should be had looking to the prevention of the introduction of armed bodies of men, without the consent of the authorities of the county or State. The State of Pennsylvania has already a 'State police' in the coal and iron police. Railroad companies, manufacturing companies, and mining companies, upon application to the executive, with the nomination of the officer, can have commissioned a watchman or policeman, who must be, however, of good character and well indorsed. His commission issues from the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, and is recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds in the county or counties for which he is appointed. With such authority there is no necessity for any company or corporation introducing armed men who are not citizens of the State and who are unknown to its officers or to its authority."

Several penalties for interference with individual rights are recommended; and stringent laws to regulate the sale and storage of powerful and dangerous explosives.

N. G. P. AND CHARITIES.

The national guard is highly commended for its efficiency, organization, discipline and zealous obedience to every call to duty; and the high encomium passed upon its members by Assistant Adjutant General Volkmar of the regular army is quoted. The aggregate force of the national guard is 7,934 enlisted men and 629 commissioned officers. Of these 6,529 are qualified marksmen, including 727 sharpshooters. This is a very gratifying condition of the rifle practice of the guard. From 705 qualified marksmen in 1883, they have increased it to what now represents three-fourths of all the men. State control of the armories is recommended.

The work of the board of charities is set forth in detail. Among the reforms of management suggested are the conversion of dining rooms existing in some of the older charitable institutions into dormitories, and the erection of large dining halls for the inmates; the separation of prisoners awaiting trial, and the first term convicts from confirmed criminals; severe treatment of hardened criminals, the imposition of labor on sentenced convicts, the establishment of prison districts for a number of counties, female escorts for female insane in transit to hospitals, and an asylum especially for the criminal insane.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The work of the insurance department is reviewed. The annual "fire waste" of the State is $7,000,000. The fire insurance companies doing business in Pennsylvania have a capital stock fully paid up and legally invested of $51,710,224 23, and gross assets amounting to $234,955,863 21. On the 31st of December, 1891, the same companies had on their books $15,901,355,612 of insurance in force, and they paid to the citizens of Pennsylvania during 1891 losses aggregating $6,658,144 04. The capital stock of the life companies represented in this State amounts to $11,208,750, and gross assets of stock and mutual companies to $871,362,651 70, and the total amount of insurance in force to $4,335,714,764. They paid during 1891 to the heirs of deceased policy holders in Pennsylvania $6,967,347 34.

A legislative standard for insolvency of mutual companies; provision for legal inquiry into the causes of fires; enactments making the insurance commissioner the receiver of all dissolved insurance companies, without compensation therefor, except the necessary actual expenses incurred in settling the estate; and a legal definition of what are "beneficial and protective associations" are subjects presented for legislative consideration.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

More stringent laws on fire escapes and against child labor are suggested. Civil service reform is approved; and the satisfactory work of the World's Columbian Exposition commission is indorsed. The attention and industry of all connected with the commission enable Pennsylvania to give an exhibit on a scale commensurate with the honor and dignity of the State, at a cost within the amount appropriated by the legislature.

In conclusion the governor notices the recent deaths of Adjutant General McClelland and of ex-Governor H. M. Hoyt. The former is referred to as "a modest and gallant soldier in the war for the Union, a faithful, capable and honest official. The influence of his labors in the important department of which he was the head at the time of his death, will long be felt in its improved methods and enlarged efficiency."

Of Governor Hoyt the message says: "He was one of the most learned and distinguished of the long line of illustrious men who have filled the executive chair in this commonwealth. His public services have deservedly gained for him eminent repute in the military, professional and political annals of Pennsylvania."

A TASCOTT TALE.

Detective Dier Says He Did Not Murder Old Millionaire Snell.

THE YOUNG MAN A PAID SCAPEGOAT.

Revenge Was the Real Motive For the Now Famous Killing.

ROBBERY WAS ONLY A BLIND.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—"Whether Wm. B. Tascott is in Alaska or not, he didn't murder Millionaire A. J. Snell. The man who murdered Snell lives in Chicago, and is well known. He does not want to have Tascott caught, and he is furnishing him money all the time to keep away from Chicago."

So said Detective John A. Dier after being shown the dispatch from Spokane, Wash., to the effect that Jules Beauvois, a miner, recently returned from Alaska, declared that in Sitka, Juneau and other places he saw and conversed with Tascott. Detective Dier perhaps knows more about the famous Snell tragedy than any other man in Chicago outside the participants in the bloody deed. He passed more than two years in making investigations of the mysterious robbery and assassination and in searching for the murderer. He is confident that Tascott was not the slayer of Millionaire Snell, and is equally positive that the deed was committed by a man still living in this city.

"If Tascott is in Alaska," said Detective Dier, "he went there after March last, for at that date he was in a certain town in Manitoba. But there or elsewhere, there is little danger of his apprehension and return to Chicago. As a matter of fact, the offer of a reward is no longer in force, and if anyone should arrest and bring Tascott to Chicago, he would have his trouble for nothing."

"Jules Beauvois knew Tascott in Chicago, and should therefore be able to recognize him in Alaska, although Tascott is much thinner-faced than when the murder was committed."

"You have seen him, then, since the murder of Snell?"

"I did not say so, did I?" replied Mr. Dier. "I have kept pretty close track of him, though, and he could have been arrested a dozen times within the last two years if anybody wanted him very bad. But as I was saying about Beauvois, he knew Tascott in Chicago. Beauvois was a bartender and an all round sport. He used to hang around Hannah and Hogg's places a good deal, but has been missing from Chicago for a couple of years. I have no further interest in the Snell-Tascott case than a desire to see the right man brought to justice for that murder. I worked two years on the case and spent $1,600 of my own money in following up the matter. As a result I am enabled to declare that Tascott never murdered Snell. The man who did the killing lives in Chicago, and has spent a fortune keeping Tascott out of the way and in covering up his own tracks.

"There were four men implicated in the robbery and murder—the man who did the killing, two other men, and Tascott. Tascott was taken into the scheme under the pretense that robbery alone was contemplated. He was placed on watch on the outside of the house and the other three men entered. After rifling the safe of valuable papers they made a noise which brought old man Snell into the room, and this man to whom I have alluded killed him. At the sound of the shots Tascott, according to his own story and from other evidence I have secured, ran away. Tascott remained in town a day or two and then went to St. Paul, where he remained three weeks, during which time he received by express a big package of money from Chicago, with instructions to leave the country.

"The man who did the killing went to a drugstore on West Madison street shortly after the killing and had a wound in his leg dressed. The drug clerk who was on duty that night was a green boy who had been in the store only a few weeks and knew comparatively nothing of the business. He had no means and was working for a pittance. Three or four weeks after the murder, and while the police and detectives were searching heaven and earth for clews, this drug clerk went to a watering place up north of Chicago and opened a drugstore with a $10,000 stock of goods."

"Where has Tascott been all these years?"

"Oh, at various places, but I cannot tell you some things. He spent a good deal of his time in Manitoba. In March, 1890, he was living in London, Canada, under the name of Dennis Maguire. I have known his whereabouts nearly all the time, and so have those who are interested in keeping him under cover. At one time I was prepared to bring him to Chicago to turn State's evidence against the real murderer, but the plan was frustrated by people living in Chicago.

"Tascott was in Chicago several days in December, 1891—a little more than a year ago—and while here received a considerable sum of money. During his brief stay in the city he was disguised as a bent, old man with white hair and beard. He returned to the North and remained there until he went to Alaska. One thing is certain, he is not the slayer of A. J. Snell, but has consented to be the scapegoat for a certain sum of money and a guarantee of safety.

"It is perhaps not generally known that early in the evening of the night of the murder Millionaire Snell and the man who killed him had a fight in Snell's barn over business matters. The man left, vowing vengeance, and securing the aid of Tascott and two other men, returned in the night for the ostensible purpose of robbery, but it was this man's intention all the time to kill Snell, and he fulfilled his threat."

BATTLE IN A CHURCH.

Two Men Killed and Several Wounded in an Ohio Sanctuary.

MCARTHUR, O., Jan. 4.—Particulars reached here last evening of a shocking affair at a country church near Porter, Gallia county, a dozen miles from Gallipolis. Just as revival services were beginning Clark Watkins caught his sister-in-law, Mrs. Peter Watkins, walking with a man with whom her name had been unpleasantly connected, and attacked him with a knife. Both the man and the woman rushed into the church, where a general fight stopped the services. When the riot was ended it was found that Peter Watkins, the woman's husband, was slain; Harris, the woman's escort, was fatally wounded, having a broken skull and several knife wounds; James Grover had one eye cut out; Clark Watkins was beaten almost to death, and a half dozen others were hurt. The church was almost completely wrecked.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Food Absorbed Into the Stomach Through Pores in the Skin.

JAMESBURG, N. J., Jan. 2.—It is only a few weeks ago since the case of James Still, the fasting colored boy of the State reform school at Jamesburg, came under popular notice. His case is more remarkable than has been told, for he is at present fasting and has been since October 29, 1890.

The boy, who was born in 1875, says that he has not been able to eat since he was old enough to remember. When he was a child he was confined in the Camden orphan asylem. In 1889 he was sent to service with a family in Philadelphia, and while there he was sent to the children's hospital, to be treated for a stomach trouble.

This ailment manifested itself then, the boys says, as it does now, in his inability to retain in his stomach any food or drink swallowed for more than half a minute or so. He no sooner swallowed anything than he vomited it. He improved a little at the hospital, and was discharged, but when he went to Camden a few days later he became as sick as ever, and in his despair he was arrested and sent to the reform school on October 29, 1890. There his sickness was looked upon at first as transient, but after a few days he was placed in the hospital. Dr. Zandt, the physician of the institution, prescribed for him, but no medicine would do any good, because he could not hold it in his stomach long enough to allow it to act. To the doctor's amazement he did not become weaker, and by questioning his patient he at last found out that the boy was being fed by absorbing oil into his stomach through the pores of the skin immediately over it.

The boy confessed that he used to steal linseed oil out of the pans used to hold it while the floors were being oiled, and rub it over his stomach, and that he sometimes used fat meat in the same manner. He learned a person could be fed that way by hearing the doctors in the Philadelphia hospital talk about it. After that olive oil, vaseline and lard were supplied by the doctors. He still had the natural desire for food, but whenever he ate it he would vomit all up. Dr. Zandt saw that the continuous vomiting must be injurious to the boy's stomach, and he recommended a fast of as long duration as the boy could bear. He fasted over five weeks, and did not then even use the oil, but was fed by a method ordinarily used in cases of a diseased stomach. This mode proving injurious, it was abandoned, and the boy returned to his old ways. Last summer he grew weaker, and gradually lost the use of his limbs. At last the boy said he would not injure his stomach any more by trying to eat. That was October 29, 1890, and since that time he has not eaten anything.

DIVORCE DENOUNCED.

Bishop Hare Is Tired of the Sioux Falls Industry.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 2.—Bishop W. H. Hare, Episcopal bishop of South Dakota, has astounded his congregation and caused considerable commotion in the divorce colony by attacking the divorce laws of the State, the people who come here and the various interests intimately connected with the business. "Any institution or practice carried on in a community which is sapping the moral life of that community," said he, "should be exposed and suppressed. The time has come in the history of our State when the divorce industry carried on here should receive such treatment. Our lax divorce laws have become a national scandal. It is not so much the securing of a divorce which is so shocking, it is the consecutive polygamy which is practiced in marrying again so soon to a man or woman who had been courted while the suit for divorce from the former husband or wife was pending. It is the perjury committed by the applicants, who swear that they intend to make their home here, and no sooner get their decree than they leave town, oft-times married to another who has been waiting. The only thing left here is a few dollars and a huge scandal. Those who are benefited are hotel proprietors, florists and jewelers. These encourage this industry, but what are the rest of us to do? Virtue raises her voice and asks: How long will our wives and daughters continue to visit at the hotels frequented by such people, when by doing so they seem to put themselves in an equivocal position? How long will the newspapers hush up the remonstrance of the people against this evil?"

Mrs. Dr. Bates of Minneapolis came here 98 days ago to obtain a divorce, and it was granted at 9:30 A. M. last Saturday. Two hours later she was married to Dr. A. A. Ames, ex-mayor of Minneapolis.

CLEVELAND AND SILVER.

The President-Elect Desires the Repeal of the Sherman Act.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A story is current here to the effect that one of the chief matters discussed at the meeting between Speaker Crisp and Mr. Cleveland in New York was the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act. It is said Mr. Cleveland is very anxious that the repeal should be brought about as speedily as possible, and believes it can be accomplished at this session of congress with proper effort. He holds that if the present monthly purchase of four million and a half of silver continue, the finances of the country will be thrown into such shape that an extra session early in the spring will be unavoidable. Mr. Cleveland wants to avoid an extra session for reasons already well known. It is said that he sought to impress upon Mr. Crisp the importance of getting a resolution repealing the Sherman act through at this session, and urged the speaker's influence be used to that end, both for the good of the country and of the party. But Mr. Crisp is understood to have been very reluctant to make any move in this direction, fearing that it would injure him at home as well as among the silver men of the house. Mr. Crisp, it should be said, has senatorial ambitions, and believes that he will be elected as Senator Gordon's colleague in the not improbable event of Senator Colquitt's death.

What truth there is in this story cannot be said, but it is accepted here by certain Democrats as true. It is no secret that Mr. Cleveland thinks the Sherman act cannot be repealed too soon for the good of the country, and has impressed this view upon all of those who have called upon him recently.

HARRISON UNSATISFIED.

He Wants to Be Nominated by the Republicans in 1896.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—It is now reported on good authority that President Harrison will be a candidate for the presidential nomination by his party in 1896. His present cabinet officers have received a quiet intimation of the desires of their chief, and they are expected to return to their respective States next spring and there improve every opportunity for bringing Harrison to the front once more. Through his office-seeking friends in all parts of the country Mr. Harrison will expect during the next three years to be invited to many cities and States to make addresses on all sorts of occasions, and it is his purpose to accept these invitations and use the gift which is his to a remarkable degree, of saying the right thing at the right time in public to popularize himself with the masses of the people. He regards himself as the natural leader of his party, and after his retirement will endeavor to assume a role which will easily and conclusively establish him as the only Simon-pure prophet of Republicanism.

GERMAN SCANDAL.

Charges of Bribery of High Officials in the Kaiser's Dominion.

GENERALS AND JUDGES INVOLVED.

Twenty-Five Members of the Reichstag Reported Bought.

GOVERNMENT FEARS AN INQUIRY.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The attempts of several newspapers to smother in ridicule the Guelph fund scandal have not succeeded. The details given in the *Vorwaerts* concerning the distribution of the money are too minute to be dismissed as mere fabrications. The Social Democratic central committee undoubtedly is in possession of information which corroborates part or all of the story published by their organs. Although withholding for obvious reasons the names of the recipients of the bribes, the *Vorwaerts* indicates their occupations and policies with exactness. Ten of the men who were beneficiaries of the fund, it says, were high officials of the empire. Eight were generals, three judges, 11 journalists and 25 members of the Reichstag. The deputies in question were mostly National Liberals and Conservatives, and received sums varying between $1,500 and $2,700 each. Three of the principal beneficiaries of the fund are believed to have been intimate friends of King Ludwig of Bavaria. The heaviest bribing, says the *Vorwaerts*, was done in 1886.

The *National Zeitung's* effort to discredit the whole matter as a clumsy canard on which the government officials could not be expected to waste breath has proved abortive. The *Vossische Zeitung* speaks more in sympathy with public opinion when it says: "It is impossible to pass this matter in silence. The Social Democrats probably have other weapons of the same sort in reserve. France will exult that Germany too has her Panama scandal. The present government is in an unpleasant position, as it lacks means to prove the authenticity or falseness of the documents held by the Social Democrats. It is doubtful if Prince Bismarck will speak, as the revelations probably are as distasteful to him as they are to others."

The majority of the Berlin editors speak fully as sharply against any policy except one of full and immediate investigation. There is no doubt, however, that Prince Bismarck had the receipts for moneys from the Guelph fund burned every year after he had submitted the report of expenditures to the emperor.

The information supplied to the *Vorwaerts* is believed to have been gained for the Social Democrats by August Bebel. Should Bebel be as disingenuous as he usually is in cases where an advantage is to be acquired over the government, an investigation such as the one recommended would be exceedingly perilous, as the government's lack of data would leave the Social Democrats fairly free to besmirch many high reputations, even if they failed to command sufficient proofs to blacken them.

The whole matter probably will lie over until the reichstag reassembles, when the Social Democrats will bring it up by means of a resolution of interpellation.

The New Year was observed in the usual way at the old castle. There was the customary New Year's reception given by the emperor and empress, attended by all of the foreign diplomats and dignitaries of the empire. Sir Edward B. Malet headed the diplomatic corps and Field Marshal Von Blumenthal headed the generals. The emperor spoke mainly concerning the army bill and did not refer, as expected, to the possibility that he would appoint another general to the chancellorship to replace Count von Caprivi. On the army bill he spoke with the utmost gravity, assuring the officers that he was determined that bill should pass and that he would not hesitate to crush all who opposed him in this matter.

THEIR NAMES KNOWN.

The Chief Beneficiaries of the Guelph Fund Briberies.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—A dispatch to the *Matin* from Berlin, referring to the disclosures in regard to the disposition made of the Guelph fund, says: "Interest in the scandal centers chiefly in the amount paid to the persons who figured in the tragedy of the drowning of King Ludwig of Bavaria and the amounts paid to the physicians and others who attended Emperor Frederick in his fatal illness. It is supposed that the receipts which the *Vorwaerts* refers to were purchased by Herr Bebel from a Zurich editor, who threated to publish them in 1891. The allusions made are so pointed and transparent that the public is able to see who the beneficiaries were. In fact their names now form the subject of common talk. It is to be remarked that the charge that Minister von Boetticher received money from the fund to save his family from disgrace has never been satisfactorily explained."

HIS HEART BURST.

How a Diver Was Killed by a Submarine Explosion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Adrian Fairchild, who had been employed nearly 40 years as a diver by the dock department, met his death to-day. For some months the department has been engaged in deepening the North river at the foot of Fulton street. To-day while under water in h[illegible] diving suit Fairchild was rammin[illegible] charge of dynamite into a hole [illegible] rock. The charge exploded prema[illegible] and Fairchild was killed. His help[illegible] not aware of what had happened u[illegible] saw a disturbance of the water. H[illegible] the usual signal to the diver, bu[illegible] was no response. The diver w[illegible] hauled up dead. There was a bl[illegible] around his neck, but otherwis[illegible] external signs of injury. I[illegible] proved his heart had burst."

THOMPSON NAMED

The Warren Member Named by the Caucus For the Speakership.

WALTON NOMINATED HIM, TOO.

And Other Candidates Got in Out of the Wet in Time.

UNCLE JOHN CESSNA'S KICK.

It Only Showed How the Quay People Are Driving the Band Wagon.

SENATE OFFICES PARCELLED.

Democrats Appoint a Committee to Fight Andrews.

WORK BEFORE THE PRESENT SESSION

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 2.—The caucus of the Republican members of the house which was held this evening verified the prediction sent to THE POST last night so far as the speakership contest is concerned, as C. C. Thompson of Warren was nominated without the slightest opposition.

Walton of Philadelphia, his principal opponent, put his name before the caucus and the several candidates for the gavel figuratively fell over one another in their effort to second the nomination. Lytle of Huntingdon, according to the arrangement of Quay's lieutenants, was the caucus chairman, and he was running things in a very smooth sort of style until "Uncle John" Cessna of Bedford gave substantial evidence that he proposes to do considerable kicking during the session which begins to-morrow. It was a resolution offered by ex-Speaker Boyer of Philadelphia to which Mr. Cessna objected. Mr. Boyer wanted the chair to appoint a slate committee of 25, whose duty it will be to select the clerks, with the exception of the chief clerk, and all the minor officials. Mr. Cessna thought the number ought to be 28 and that the names should be handed in by the representatives of the congressional districts.

ADOPTED WITH A WHOOP.

Boyer agreed to increase the size of the committee, but he wouldn't listen to such a break in the program as to take the power of making the appointments from Lytle, who had the list of names in his inside pocket. Boyer's resolution was finally adopted with a whoop, and Mr. Cessna, who was nominated for speaker of the house 42 years ago to-day, sat down to think how things have changed. Jerome B. Niles of Tioga offered a resolution touching the selection of a United States senator, which was adopted. It provided that the senate Republican caucus be notified that it will be satisfactory to the house Republicans to hold the senatorial caucus on Tuesday, January 17, at 10 o'clock A. M. The caucus by acclamation nominated Charles E. Voorhees for chief clerk and then adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

The State committee as appointed is as follows: Boyer, chairman; Keyser, Fletcher, Ennis, Vare, Philadelphia; Marshall, Weaver, Allegheny; Cochrane, Armstrong; Kinner, Bradford; Talbot, Chester; Hershey, Dauphin; Wheeler, Erie; Smith, Jefferson; Eby, Lancaster; Walker, Lebanon; Weller, Somerset; Comley, Montgomery; Reed, Mercer; Coyle, Schuylkill; Burritt, Susquehanna, Niles, Tioga; James, Venango; Patterson, Washington; Farr, Lackawanna; Focht, Union; Harvey, Luzerne; Wilson, Adams, and Lytle, Huntingdon.

WILL WORK ALL RIGHT.

The committee immediately organized and delegated its duties to a subcommittee, composed of Representatives James, Weaver, Farr, Talbot, Lytle and Chairman Boyer. Their work will probably occupy most of the night. Fetterolf of Montgomery has strong chances for the resident clerkship.

The Democrats in the lower house organized this evening by nominating Walter E. Ritter of Lycoming to the speakership in a caucus over which S. M. Wherry of Cumberland was selected to preside. This last choice entailed a defeat for John Fow of Philadelphia, who was a candidate for the chair. Others of the honorary nominations went through as follows: Chief clerk, E. P. Kearns of Pittsburgh; resident clerk, George Wanbaugh of Dauphin; journal clerk, William Kirkpatrick of Bucks; reading clerk, C. Ben Johnson of Luzerne; sergeant-at-arms, James H. Lafferty of Westmoreland.

A committee of five was appointed to select the Democratic candidates for the remaining places. Representatives Wherry of Cumberland, Skinner of Fulton, Fretz of Bucks, Fow of Philadelphia and Bernhart of Lehigh were appointed a committee on contests. The appointment of this committee was necessitated by the chicanery of William H. Andrews, who is trying to pry his way into the house to the exclusion of Mr. Higbee, one of the Democrats who was elected from Crawford county. If Mr. Andrews attempts his sandbag methods to-morrow this committee will file a protest which will clearly show that Mr. Higbee's name should go on the roll of the house.

THE SENATE OFFICES.

The slate committee of the senate held two meetings to-day, parcelled out the offices and to-night made its report to the senate Republican caucus. There was very little change in the slate as arranged a few days ago. The principal places were distributed as follows: Chief clerk, E. W. Smiley, Venango; journal clerk, James L. Brown, Philadelphia; reading clerk, J. M. Carson, Butler; librarian, Herman P. Miller, Harrisburg; message clerk, W. C. Rodgers, Jefferson; transcribing clerks, ...nry R. Thorpe, Mercer, and D. C. ...kman, Somerset; clerk to president ...m., James McB. Robb, Pitts...; sergeant at arms, John H. Myers, ...ster; assistants, Joseph Ash... John Harkenstine, Philadelphia; ...aster, C. W. Merkle, Schuylkill; ... of coat room, J. L. Wright, ...gh; janitor of committee rooms, ...hems, Allegheny; chaplain, ...nbar, Lebanon. George ...of Huntingdon was made superintendent of the folding room, and James D. Upperman of Pittsburgh was appointed one of the pasters and folders.

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

On motion of Senator Penrose a resolution was adopted providing for the holding of a joint caucus of the Republican members of both houses on January 17 to consider the nomination for United States senator. This was agreed to by the house caucus as stated above, so it will be seen that Quay is not wasting any time.

The senate Democrats will caucus to-morrow.

Chairman Reeder of the Republican State committee issued a type-written statement to-night in defense of Wm. H. Andrews's claim for a seat in the house. Reeder claims that the decree of the judge whom Andrews boomed for the supreme bench is high above the sworn certificate of election which Mr. Higbee has filed in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth. Reeder is endeavoring to stir up a partisan feeling in behalf of Andrews, and the probability is the matter will be thoroughly ventilated to-morrow in the house.

CLEVELAND AND CARLISLE.

They Talked About Policies More Than Men and Personal Ambition. Cable's Visit to New York.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Mr. Cleveland spent his two New Year's holidays quietly at home, receiving a few city friends who called, as well as some from other States who happened to be in town over Sunday and to-day. Among these was Dr. George L. Miller of Nebraska, who, in addition to his personal and political relations with the president-elect, has had business connections with him in handling some Omaha property which came to Mrs. Cleveland from the estate of her grandfather.

A good deal of gossip has been set afloat by the interview between the president-elect and Senator Carlisle. The report has been given out that this visit was brought about through a third party. It was scarcely necessary in such a case as this to make anybody a go-between, because the relations of the president-elect and the Kentucky senator have long been quite as close personally as politically. Neither Mr. Cleveland nor Senator Carlisle has, of course, talked to anybody for publication. They have spoken very guardedly even to intimate friends, but from vague outgivings it is learned that the conversation between these two gentlemen referred far more to the policies to be pursued than to the places and personal ambitions. The different methods of reaching the desired result were, it is said, talked over very thoroughly, and assurance is also given that no two men could have a better understanding concerning these policies, as well as the methods to be pursued in carrying them out, than have those two gentlemen. It may also be stated that if any tender of the secretaryship of the treasury has been made to Mr. Carlisle no formal answer has yet been given, but it will be carefully taken into consideration during the next few weeks. It is not thought that there will be any special hurry in announcing this fact, even if the rumor of such a tender should turn out to be true.

Another gentleman who called to see Mr. Cleveland on Sunday was Congressman B. T. Cable of Illinois, who was the member of the campaign committee in charge of the management of the campaign in Illinois. Since that time Mr. Cable's many visits here have enabled the politicians of New York and the East to get a pretty fair measure of his abilities and of his work, and the verdict has been very favorable to him. Apropos of Mr. Cable's visit, it may be said that the Democrats of Illinois now give assurances that all their old-time factional contests are over for the first time in many years. They say that everybody will now unite in presenting Mr. Morrison for a cabinet position if that gentleman himself has any desire for such a place. Senator Palmer, it is said, has not only withdrawn his previous opposition to Mr. Morrison, but will cooperate in the most cordial manner with the leaders of every other element in the State to bring about this result. It is not yet stated whether Mr. Morrison will consent, in any event, to permit the presentation of his name, but it may now be looked upon as settled that if he so desires it every element in the Democratic party in his own State will unite in helping him to reach his ambition. To those who look for such a result, it would seem to be a sort of poetic justice if Messrs. Cable and Morrison should both find a place in the cabinet of a president who looks upon the correction of tariff abuses as the most important part of his administration, both of these gentlemen having worked together for many years as tariff reformers.

CLEVELAND'S NEW YEAR'S.

He Spent the Day Both Resting and Working.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—President-elect Cleveland passed New Year's day very quietly at his home.

"I am resting and trying to do some work," said Mr Cleveland to-day. "During my absence my work accumulated, and I am now trying to reduce my correspondence and get things to rights. I am not receiving in the usual sense of the word, although if my friends drop in on me I shall of course be glad to see them."

A dispatch from St. Louis, stating that Mr. Cleveland was a member of a syndicate that was trying to buy up all the surface railroads in that city on speculation, was shown to him. He denied its truth, as far as it referred to himself, most emphatically. He added: "It is a lie made out of whole cloth. I have not invested any money in the manner stated, and I do not intend to go into the railway speculation business. My time will be too much occupied in the near future to allow me to enter into speculation, even if I desired to, which I do not."

Mr. Cleveland dined quietly at his home in the evening, and afterward received a few informal calls from friends.

A GIANT'S FUNERAL.

Eight Men Required to Carry His Corpse to the Hearse.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Louis Strausser, 50 years old, who was the largest man in Kensington, was buried from his humble home in the rear of 1228 Frankford avenue yesterday, where he died of dropsy on Thursday. The interment took place in Palmer cemetery and Rev. J. P. Duffy, pastor of the Hancock street Methodist church, conducted the service at the church prior to the mournful procession wending its may to the cemetery.

Strausser's weight when in good health was over 400 pounds, but notwithstanding his bulk he was able to get about handily. The disease from which he died increased his weight somewhat, and his body and the casket weighed over 600 pounds.

The body was laid out after death downstairs, otherwise it would have been almost impossible to get it out of the house.

Eight strong men were required to handle the casket yesterday, which was as wide as the doorway within three-eighths of an inch, and considerable ingenuity was required to get it outside without scarring the casket against the door jambs. The casket was lowered into the receiving vault with stout ropes.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S ADVICE.

He Says All Persons Should Stick and Save.

IT'S NO USE TO GO BOBBING AROUND.

Find Out Your Forte and Then Adhere to It.

ALSO, BE SURE TO LAY ASIDE SOME MONEY

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 4.—Chauncey M. Depew delivered a lecture to the graduating class of the Pierce College of Business on Friday night.

The true success in life, said he, comes from those elements which enable you to be of some use to yourself and of some use to your time. They are the elements which make you loved and sought by your environment at home, in the church, in the community and in the shop. Every young man who has put into the bank at the end of the year a little saving has done something toward the commencement of a career. Every man who has purchased and owns a home in which he lives and

has secured an income by which he can live in it, no matter how frugally or economically he has to live, that man is always a success. The rest is simply so much surplusage.

As to what constitutes happiness in the world, that is a matter of contentment; that is a matter of conscience; that is a matter of the right view of one's position and of one's duties in life.

Now, I have but one rule, and I formulated it some years ago, to give to those who hope to succeed in the world, and that is stick, dig and save.

When Andrew Johnson suddenly changed his politics and the fear was imminent that he intended to revolutionize the government he wanted to remove from office the great secretary of war, Edwin M. Stanton. Everybody felt that Stanton was the citadel of nationality with so erratic a president. Charles Summer framed a message and sent it from the senate of the United States and immortalized a common English word, and that sentence was "Stanton, stick." Now, having settled upon your vocation in life and decided what it shall be, don't doubt about it, don't be changing around, but stick. Take a little time to ascertain what your special talent and special bent is. One man may be a good lawyer and a poor preacher, and one man may be a good mechanic and a poor storekeeper. There is nothing in this world which is so cheap as a misfit. You go into a clothing store, and the proprietor will present to you a garment that has in it the best goods and the dearest he possesses. It is made by his most skillful workmen in every department, but he offers it to you at one-quarter what he does anything which he will make for you because it is a misfit. And a misfit, no matter how expensive or costly, is cheap. So look out at the start that you have not made a misfit. It is pretty soon discovered. A misfit doesn't come in one department or another department of the same business. The businesses upon which we may enter can be easily divided into the professions and the practical pursuits of life outside of the professions; they can be divided into work which is done indoors and work which is done out of doors. Some men thrive inside with the thermometer at 90, and others thrive outside with the thermometer at zero.

There is another rule and that is dig. Most young men think it is infra dig. to dig. The classical scholars will no doubt understand that. The great curse of the young men of the country is that they formulate their relations to their business thus: "I am hired to do such work. I am paid so much to do it. That is a great deal less than I am worth. I will do just what I am compelled to do and paid to do and not one thing more." The young man who enters business with that idea never rises. Of course, your employer cares nothing for you. Discount that. Of course, the man at the head of your department cares nothing for you. Discount that. Of course, the head of your bureau cares nothing for you. Discount that. They have met with so many worthless men who have come along that they get to think that all men are alike, and that they are paws upon the chess-board. It is unfortunate that they cease to have any human interest in them. Of 10 men in a store, young men all of the same age, nine of them will arrive at the store exactly at the same time or a little late in the morning. Nine of them, when it comes to 3 or 4 o'clock, or whatever may be the closing hour, will have had their eyes for the last half-hour glued on the clock. Nine of them will constantly be making excuses of sickness or of one thing or another to go to a base ball match or a regatta or a foot ball exhibition. There will be one man of the 10 who will be at the store before it is opened. If the porter is sick he will open it and sweep it out and light the fires himself, if that is necessary to be done. If there is any work to do when the store or shop closes he stays there until it is done. If a brother clerk fails by the way or is sick he steps over and does the work of his desk. He soon has the attention called to him of his employer or his superior. He does not have the sympathy, he does not have the affection, but he has the attention called to him. In every store or business there are emergencies when an alert, intelligent, honest and capable man is needed. If there is a vacancy occurring higher up, the hand of the employer goes out and he says to this young man, "I want you to go there." It is not because he has any sympathy with him or any affection for him, but it is because of the 10 men he has only one that fill that position or its requirements.

Now, then, saving. Whenever I have talked to young men on the duty of saving, my newspaper friends have come out afterward and said: "Mr. Depew, you are preaching the doctrine of sordidness." Well, I have no respect for a man who is not sordid enough to save for his family and his old age. You say it is hard to save. That depends upon how many cigars and cigarettes you smoke. It depends upon how many beers you drink. It depends upon how often you are in the saloon playing pool and drinking at the bar. Any man whose habits are right, whose health is good, who can work can save. It is astonishing how money grows. It has been my habit for the 27 years I have been with the New York Central railroad, during all that period as its counsel, to have all departments of the road come in touch with me. Every once in a while during the whole of that period these men would state to me their conditions and want advice. I don't know why I should be able to give advice any better than anybody else. But if you practice doing anything, you get handy at it. I recall now two men whom I have met—and I won't locate them in the New York Central, because anybody I should mention in the New York Central would be known—but two men came to me 20 years ago for advice. They were getting the same salary. They had very much the same kind of positions and the same opportunities in life. I said to both of them: "The time has come when you should begin to save. You have families. You may die at any moment and your families would be left without a dollar. That is a calamity whose horrors no tongue can describe, especially a young and helpless family. You will grow old, and when you grow old the service wants you no longer and you are laid aside useless." They say, "How can we save?" I said, "By making a rule that you will, no matter at what sacrifice, cut down your expenses so that within a certain time you will bring me $1,000." One of them followed it, and to-day the income from his investments is the same as his salary and he can live on it. The other one, as his salary increased, increased his methods of living, went into a more fashionable neighborhood, went more frequently to the theater, had a craving for society, began to give pretty little dinners, with champagne and what not, sported a carriage, and to-day one, as I have stated, looks serenely upon old age, which is upon him, because he has enough to carry him comfortably through without care and without anxiety, with enough to leave his loved ones in comfort, while the other is in despair for fear the ax may fall on account of age and incompetency and he will be at the mercy of a heartless world.

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES.

An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure.

While THE POST does not advise its readers to set themselves up as amateur physicians, yet there are times when a little common sense will do as much good as calling in the doctor. Travelers and people living at a distance from the drug store often feel the need of a remedy for a trifling ailment, which, if not checked, would often result in serious illness.

THE POST has made arrangements with a large manufacturer of drugs to put up for its subscribers a case of household remedies costing $1 by insured mail, which any intelligent person can use in safety by following the full directions enclosed. The case contains the following pills compounded from regular prescriptions of the best New York physicians:

100 Constipation Pills,
100 Dyspeptic Pills,
100 Iron Pills,
100 Little Cathartic Pills,
100 Quinine Pills, 2 grains each,
100 Liver Pills.

The first gently moves the bowels; the cathartic moves them actively; the iron pill builds up the system. The ordinary druggist would charge $4 at least for the above.

There are certain prescriptions now universally used in special cases and these can be had by insured mail as follows:

150 Malarial Pills, used where quinine fails, $1.

200 Tonic Pills for nervous prostration and brain fag, for overworked and overworried, $1.

250 Skin Pills to remove cause of pimples, boils and similar eruptions, $1.

250 Pepsin Tablets, to aid digestion, $1.

200 Diarrhea Pills, the universal remedy in pill form, $1.

150 Nervous Pills, for hysteria and the like; calms and soothes the nerves, $1.

250 Cold Tablets, which, if taken in season, will break up almost any cold, $1.

150 Kidney Pills, which gently stimulate that organ to do its work and relieve urinary troubles in old and young, $1.

100 Headache Pills which cure, in four cases out of five, any headache, $1.

A sample packet of the foregoing nine remedies, containing 25 headache pills, and 50 of each of the others, will be sent by insured mail for $1.

For those using quinine a special packet of 100 two-grain and 100 three-grain pills is put up. This is the best and highest priced quinine in the market, and will be sent to any subscriber for $1.

A bottle of effective and agreeable cough syrup is also put up. It contains 150 doses and will be sent to any subscriber for 65 cents.

Send all remittances to

THE POST,
oc4-W-tf Pittsburgh, Pa.

BALD HEADS, BE JOYFUL.

Eat Plenty of Brown Oats and You Will Get a New Thatch.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The *Herald's* European edition publishes the researches of an English physician, Mr. Mapother, on the influence of food on baldness. Since hair contains not less than 5 per cent of sulphur, and when gray 20 per cent of silica and 10 per cent of iron and manganese, he claims that two of the forms of food that nearly every one takes each day—beef and milk—have, by their chemical composition, the effect of annihilating these primordial elements of hair and withering the roots. Mr. Mapother thinks that different starchy substances, particularly dark colored oats, which contain 22 per cent of silica, have a powerful effect in making hair grow. The races of men that have the finest hair are usually those living on starchy substances and vegetables.

A SCARLET COATED GHOST.

He Grows Very Familiar in the Mason Home in Iowa.

DOESN'T LIKE THE NEW TENANTS.

Grew to Be Quite Fond of a Little Girl in the House.

THE SPECTER HAS GRIZZLED WHISKERS

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., Jan. 4.—Loveridge Mason and his wife are much concerned just at present over a ghost that is making itself too much at home in their domicile and resenting their presence in various ways more or less disagreeable to the Masons. This ghost, Mr. Mason says, is that of a man dressed in a red uniform resembling that worn by a sergeant in the British army. He is usually seen at dusk entering or leaving the house, though he gives evidence of being about during the day, but remains invisible to the human occupants.

The house in which the Masons live is an old one, built nearly 70 years ago, and was owned for 50 years by an old couple named Brewster, who sold it about a year ago to the present owners. On the ghost making its appearance, and the phenomena attending it arousing suspicions as to its nature, Mr. Mason called on the Brewsters to know if they knew anything of the red-coated phantom, when Mrs. Brewster, turning to her husband, said:

"Why, he means our soldier. Yes, sir, of course we have seen and heard about the rooms the thing you are speaking of, but it never molested us in any way, nor did we bother it. Indeed, we got so used to it that we ceased to notice it."

Mr. Mason then related the ways in which he and his wife had been annoyed by the phantom, and Mrs. Brewster declared that "It must not like the change. I suppose it had got used to us, and not knowing you is put out."

ITS FIRST APPEARANCE.

Mr. Mason says that they had only been domiciled a few days in the house, which was put in thorough repair after the Brewsters left, when one evening at dark and just as he was ascending the porch steps, a man pushed past him, up the steps and into the house. Mr. Mason followed quickly, thinking it some one making entirely too free with his premises, but found to his surprise that the street door was locked, obliging him to ring to gain admittance.

He inquired of his wife as to who had just entered the house, when the lady in evident surprise declared most postively that no one had opened the door, which was in plain view from the room in which she was sitting, and that furthermore she had unlocked the door herself for his coming. She could not believe that her husband was in earnest, and half persuaded him that it was all fancy on his part. The next evening the strange visitor again made his appearance, and Mr. Mason caused the entire house to be searched for him, but nothing was found, although with his own eyes the gentleman had seen the man enter the street door and pass into the house.

Mrs. Mason, however, still protested that no one had crossed her vision as she sat in the sitting room, and was still rather disposed to set the whole thing down to a freak of her husband's imagination until the following day, when passing along one of the upper halls she saw just ahead of her a man in a red coat, who walked as if at home and went slowly into one of the rooms, closing the door after him. Mrs. Mason, who is a woman of intrepid and determined character, held onto the outer knob of the door of the room and called for the servants to aid her in capturing the intruder or burglar, whichever it was. But on opening the door in the presence of the household the room was seen to be empty. As it had but one window, which let out upon the street, a distance of 30 feet or more, and as there existed no other exit from the apartment the lady was nonplused and the servants so frightened that several of them left the next day.

THE GHOST'S WORK.

Then began a series of remarkable occurrences in the house, all attributed to the ghostly inmate. Bells were rung at all hours of the day and night, the water turned on into basins and bathtubs, the dog was whipped out and severely beaten by invisible hands whenever he attempted to re-enter, and the plants and shrubs were pulled up by the roots. The maids were often startled at their work by having the windows violently let up and down, and by seeing the red-coated figure push past them in the halls and kitchen.

A little niece of Mrs. Mason visiting from Boston was able to see him at any hour of the day, and seemed to be rather a favorite of the ghost, who appeared to hang about the child, who never realized that her friend was not of the same make as herself. She would run to her aunt and relate how the pretty man in a red coat had caught and tossed her up in his arms. It was thought best not to tell the child the truth, as it was feared that it would startle her, so she was left to consort with her extraordinary friend, though an effort was made to keep her away from him, but owing to his invisibility to others this was difficult.

On one occasion, the little girl, who is only 5 years old, came running to her aunt complaining that the "man in the red coat" had kissed her, and that his mouth was cold, so "cold that it made Annie shiver." Fear at once suggested that this death-kiss boded ill to the child, and she was at once sent home, and, though no harm came to the little girl, the spectre was to be seen roaming about the house as if looking for her.

HAS A GRIZZLED BEARD.

The cat seemed to be a favorite of the phantom, too, and will often rise when a door blows open and walk foward to rub and arch itself as against some one of whom it is fond.

Beyond the door of the house the spectre is never visible, but suddenly appears just in front of the steps leading to it. It pushes up these as if in haste, enters the house and disappears to be seen here and there about the place at uncertain intervals. He hangs his head until the chin touches the breast, and beyond a large grizzled beard nothing is to be seen of the face, a sort of forage cap hiding the upper part. The Brewsters say that this figure has haunted the place ever since they can remember, and that Mr. Brewster's father and mother, from whom he inherited the place, often spoke of him as "the soldier," but paid as little attention to him as they did.

Mr. Mason is puzzled to know what to do with a tenant so unwelcome and who will not be ousted. He had prayers said a few weeks ago for the repose of the dead, and while the clergyman remained in the house the phantom was not seen, but on his visit ending "the sergeant" came back, and is as noisy and mischievous ever.

A TALL WOMAN IN BLACK.

A Figure Seven Feet High Is Scaring People Up in York State—May Be a Lunatic.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Jan. 4.—A tall apparition, known, as "The Woman in Black," is frightening people in the northern part of Dutchess county. She appeared first, two weeks ago, to two young men on the road between here and Hillside. They say it appeared to be a woman seven feet tall, enveloped in a long black cloak and wearing a hat that partially concealed handsome features. The young man tried to speak to her, but she leaped the fence and walked quickly over the fields.

Two nights after two men were riding over the same road in a buggy, when they came upon a woman sitting on a wall near the same spot. Thinking she might be sick they stopped the horse, and one of them jumped out to see what was the matter. He got near enough to see that she was a woman with dark eyes and of unmistakable beauty, he said. As he spoke to her she gave him a hasty look and sprang over the fence and disappeared in the adjacent woods.

A few days later James Trasker of this place was walking home when, he says, he came upon an extremely tall woman who acted strangely. When he spoke to her she turned around and walked away at a rapid rate.

The next evening James Newman and Philip Weckesser, two prominent young men, met the strange woman on one of the back streets. Her appearance so frightened Newman that he was prostrated for two days. Weckesser was also much frightened, and both did some remarkable sprinting.

The same evening Webster R. Clearwater, an old and respected resident of this place, boasted in the hotel that he always carried a large stone in his hand when walking home late, and that if he met the woman he would knock her down and capture her. On his way home, while passing through the most deserted part of the village, he met the woman, but his courage failed him, and he ran nearly a mile before stopping.

Editor Tyler of the *Gazette* also met the woman, but she quickly turned into a side street and evaded him. Charles Martin, mail carrier between this place and Enterprise, met the woman the next evening two miles east of here. She appeared to him, apparently from nowhere, and made a move as if to jump into his wagon. He whipped up his horse, but in spite of his fast driving she kept up with him for nearly a mile. When he arrived at home his horse was covered with foam.

Constables Steight, Heeb and Snyder have been searching for the woman, and Snyder met her, but was afraid to tackle her alone. A number of most reputable citizens have met the woman, and all agree in their descriptions of her. She has not harmed anyone so far, but nevertheless women and children do not care to venture out after dark.

It is the opinion of many that the creature is an escaped lunatic, and that she has taken up her abode in a deserted farm house in this vicinity. There have been many petty thefts of food, etc., in the neighborhood, and it is supposed that she committed them. A determined effort is being made to capture her.

DUSS IS A MANAGER

His Recent Investments For Economy Have Been Very Successful.

AN EXPERT LOOKING UP ASSETS.

His Report Will Show the Society Worth Twenty Millions.

MOST OF IT IS IN REAL ESTATE.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., Jan. 4.—Regarding the possessions of the Economites there are some things yet to be told that have never been published. Indeed, of the mass of stuff that has been given publicity in this community in connection with these people during the past few days there is little but what has caused those well informed about the affairs of the society to smile at the minimum of fact in the maximum of story. Several weeks prior to the death of Father Henrici, and when it became known that the career of the remarkable old man was certainly closing, the trustees of the society sent an expert accountant to this city to make a thorough investigation of its assets. During the time this examiner has been at work the newspapers have given much prominence to reports of the alleged condition of the society's property interests, when, in the nature of things, these statements could have been no more than conjecture on the part of those furnishing the information to the press, because the trustees of the society did not know, even if they had cared to tell, what shape their concerns were in prior to the conclusion of the examination in question. It has been alleged both that the society would show up fabulous wealth and that it was practically bankrupt; neither of which statements are true, and both of which were given out without any show of real authority for publication.

Since the beginning of the work of investigation referred to the accountant has been ceaselessly busy, and on Friday last his showing of the partially completed inventory footed up real estate, buildings, manufacturing plants, bank stocks, etc., to an aggregate of more than $2,600,000, and the work was but fairly well started. These assets, too, were listed at the assessed valuation, not the real valuation, which would, of course, be much larger.

It is true, as a member of the board of trustees alleges, that some of the investments made in this city, for instance, have not made much money, yet none of them are rated poor investments, and some of them are paying royally. A member of the board, who, by the way, is not friendly to the prospective supremacy of Trustee Duss, says that the investments made by the latter in the last few years have, as a whole, been satisfactorily profitable.

Whatever the prevalent sentiment may be among the members of the society, the business men of Beaver Falls look upon Mr. Duss as a shrewd business man, and even the bitterest of his opponents have smiled at the published allegations of his incapacity in that direction. The fact is that Trustee Duss will play his strongest card for the real control of the society's affairs when the report of the expert accountant is made, as his friends insist that it will show beyond question the general success of his business operations.

In the examination of Father Henrici's papers there has been found an old bond of the borough of Beaver Falls for $500, issued a great many years ago; also two borough of Beaver Falls warrants for $250 each. The principal and interest on these securities amounts to about $2,000. That such a bond or warrants were in existence was totally unknown to the present borough officers, and their presentation for payment was a great surprise. It is probable that Father Henrici had forgotten them long ago, or, if he had not, was indifferent as to whether they were paid or not.

As to the real property possessions of the Economites in Beaver county, particularly the farming lands, the published estimates of their value are ridiculously low. Lands located in this vicinity that have been reported worth $60 to $70 an acre are estimated by competent judges outside the society to be marketable now at from $800 to $1,000 an acre, and owing to their location in the most promising localities of the Ohio valley will naturally increase largely in value during the next few years. It is stated on the authority of a member of the society, whose position enables him to know how the showing progresses, that when the work of the expert accountant is finished the aggregate assets will foot up not less than $20,000,000, and perhaps more, largely in land. So it is that in spite of these substantial possessions the community is what is commonly called "land poor." But they are a unit practically on the policy of keeping all the land they have. As one of them said: "We know that it will be worth more and more in the inevitable nature of things, and rather than relinquish any portion of it we would prefer mortgaging all of it, were that necessary, to meet any emergency that may arise."

THE HAWSER CUT.

How the Line Between the Umbria and Bohemia Came to Part.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—It was discovered to-day that the steel hawser with which the Umbria was towed by the Hamburg-American steamship Bohemia, on December 24, did not part solely because of the strain caused by the high seas. A clean nick in one of the strands indicates that the hawser was cut aboard the Bohemia. It is probable that the Hamburg ship was in danger, and there was no time to back the engines so that the hawser could be cast off. It was partially cut by the engineer's chisel and the strain did the rest. Self-preservation alone would warrant her in cutting her hawser and leaving the Umbria in a helpless condition. The Bohemia is due at Hamburg to-morrow.

The Umbria will not get a new thrust shaft on this side of the Atlantic. The Cunard line has decided to have the fastened part of the shaft repaired in such a way that it will last for one voyage at least, and be practically as good as a new shaft. This work will consume about a week. It is likely that the Umbria will be ready to sail in about 10 days. She will steam at three-quarters speed.

WYOMING OFFICIAL.

Republicans Have a Majority of One in the Legislature.

CHEYENNE, WYO., Jan. 4.—The State canvassing board, which has been waiting for the decision of the supreme court, met this afternoon and completed the canvass of the vote. The complete canvass shows that the Harrison electors have an average majority of 953. The legislature will stand 25 Republicans, 19 Democrats and 5 Populists on joint ballot. The Democrats will have a majority of the house and the Republicans will control the senate. Osborn's majority for governor is 1,781; Coffein's for congress 461, and Gibson Clark's for supreme judge 1,569, all Democrats.

ALWAYS avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

BATTLE ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Bloody Fight Between Mexican Troops and Rebels.

NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO, Dec 31.—Colonel Ceron, commander of the Mexican military garrison here, received a dispatch this morning from Guerrero, Mexico, giving an account of another bloody engagement which took place on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, just north of that place, last evening between about 150 revolutionists and about 89 Mexican troops belonging to the Sixth cavalry.

The revolutionists were commanded by Prudencio Gonzales. They are the same detachment who made the successful attack on Mexican troops opposite San Ignacio a few weeks ago. They have been pursued for several days by Lieutenant West of the Third United States cavalry and his troops. The United States soldiers pushed the revolutionists so closely that the latter determined to cross the river into Mexico and make another bold strike for the cause for which they were contending.

They had hardly crossed to the other side when they struck the camp of the Mexican troops, who were engaged in patroling that section of the border. The attack was made by the revolutionists. The troops made a determined stand, and although they were outnumbered two to one, succeeded after a hard fought battle in repulsing the revolutionists, who retreated down the river.

It cannot be learned from an official source how many were killed, but it is rumored that 10 of the revolutionists were left dead upon the field and that 12 others were wounded, including Prudencio Gonzales, who escaped on his horse. The loss to the Mexican troops is said to have been 7 killed and 20 wounded.

A large force of Mexican troops are in pursuit of the revolutionists, who are thought to be making their way to a rendezvous near San Miquel. There they will be reinforced by 300 more revolutionists, who are reported to have crossed over into Mexico Thursday night.

THE EVILS OF DRINK.

Bishop Keane Advises Everybody to Stop Selling Liquor.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4. — Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic university, Washington, preached a powerful sermon last evening in St. Charles's church, Twentieth and Christian streets, on the evil effects of intemperance. The occasion was the celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of St. Charles's Temperance society, which is the oldest in Philadelphia.

After expressing his delight at the large audience and referring to the feast of the day, Bishop Keane said: "The reason that there is so little peace on earth is because there is so much sin. A Christian is not worthy of the name if he does not strive to fight against sin, and that is the object of the temperance society. Intemperance is one of those evils that takes a terrible hold on the appetite, and is an evil by which temptations are multiplied. So the church and the civil authorities regard its traffic as most dangerous to the welfare of virtue and morality, and as Christians and citizens we ought to try to diminish its traffic.

"There are few sources which equal the rum shop for crime. Intemperance destroys health, weakens the morals and debases the individual and causes general demoralization in the community. The statistics of every State show that there are more crime and misery caused by the saloons than any other source.

"We have seen thousands of lives that were at one time shining lights ruined. We have seen fathers and mothers whose pride were their children grow gray and their days shortened by this evil. If we visit the jails, the workhouses and the insane asylums we will find that the greater portion of inmates have come there through the effects of this cursed evil."

Bishop Keane advised his hearers to keep out of the rum business. "Every Christian," he said, "no matter how poor and lowly be may be, can offer his works and actions of the day to God. But how can the saloon-keeper say in the morning, 'I offer up to God all the glasses of beer and whisky which I will sell during the day?' How can he kneel down in the evening and offer up that which he has taken from the poor and wretched? How can he rest at night when the wife is cursing the man who sold her husband drink? Everyone ought to try to get out of the rum business and strive to seek a more honest and respectable way of making a living."

A Reward For Courage.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—"For courageous service and fidelity to duty in repelling train robbers on No. 4, near Huntington, W. Va., December 12, $100," is the unusual wording of a voucher received by Collector W. A. Zingerlee of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. It was enclosed in a letter from Manager George W. Stevens, dated Richmond, Va., December 25, and was intended for a Christmas gift for the brave collector, who entered the car just after Oscar Tick had received his death wound, and frightened the robbers from the train.

The man who is so poor that he cannot get credit has a very fair chance of one day becoming rich.

THE LONG WINTER

EVENINGS * MADE * PLEASANT

BY GOOD READING.

:o:

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST has perfected a clubbing arrangement with the following publications at greatly reduced rates—good until February 1, 1893:

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The National Stockman and Farmer, $1.50 per year. THE WEEKLY POST, $1 per year.	$1.90
Farm, Field and Stockman, $1 per year. THE WEEKLY POST, $1 per year.	$1.65
The Ohio Farmer, $1 per year. THE WEEKLY POST, $1 per year.	$1.75
Turf, Field and Farm, $5 per year. THE WEEKLY POST, $1 per year.	$6.45
Toledo Weekly Blade, $1 per year. THE WEEKLY POST, $1 per year.	$1.75
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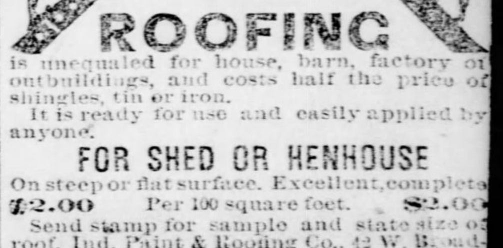

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BROKE THE GROUND

That Is What Senator Allison Says the Monetary Conference Did.

ITS WORK DISCUSSED AT LENGTH.

He Thinks as Much Was Done as Could Have Been Expected.

RATIO OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The Senator Thinks It Could Be Maintained by Law.

REPEAL OF THE SHERMAN ACT UNLIKELY

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Senator W. B. Allison, who was one of the American delegates to the international monetary conference recently held at Brussels, and who arrived in New York yesterday, speaking about the conference, said to-day: "In some respects it was very satisfactory; in others it was not. If you ask me for tangible results I must admit that there are few. But breaking the ground, you know, is as important a part of progress as building the house, and we did break the ground for better things to come. Just what those things will be it is impossible for me to say or for any man to predict.

"This much, however, is certain, that the delegates who took part in this conference, and who were all men of fine intelligence, went away in a hopeful, earnest frame of mind, more than ever convinced of the importance—I may say the necessity—of taking some general action in regard to this vast monetary question.

"That conviction in itself I consider a most encouraging sign, for there is nothing so hard to combat and so fatal to advancement as ignorance and apathy.

"Before this conference many of the European delegates were keenly alive to the importance of problems which they had been called upon to solve or the urgency of finding some solution. Now all is different. I was struck by the general disposition of the assembly to admit that the existing monetary relations of civilized nations were unsatisfactory and calculated to seriously hamper and check the carrying on and development of the world's commerce."

THE MANY PLANS.

"Was any plan of international action proposed which especially commended itself to you?" was asked.

"There were plans proposed, without end, and in all languages. That was about all we did—propose plans—except to criticize the other fellows' plans. I don't think I can specify any one of them, however, which could be considered satisfactory. That would be too much to expect at this early stage of the conference, which at the best has been hardly more than tentative in its character."

"What suggestion did you make yourself?"

"My remarks have been published in French and English, and will be given out here in due time. I may summarize them, however, by saying that I advocated strongly the free coinage of gold and silver at the mints, with a provision that a certain ratio between gold and silver be maintained."

"Do you mean a ratio between the quantities of gold and silver coined?"

"Certainly not, for I believe in coining all the gold and silver that is presented. The ratio I refer to is between the values of the two metals as coined into dollars—that is, the number of grains in each."

RATIO OF THE TWO METALS.

"Can that ratio be maintained by law?"

"I think it can. You have been poisoned in your ideas on the silver question by reading the text books of our college professors. They are good men, brilliant men, learned men, but—however, that is another question. Yes, sir, I do think that the ratio I spoke of can be maintained by law. You think it will fluctuate with the varying production from the mines of silver and gold. But such has not been the case in the past. Hundreds of millions of gold were poured into circulation during the California excitement without affecting materially the relative value of gold and silver. The fact is, the gold of the world is of very little absolute value for the arts, independent of its fictitious value as a legal tender. If the governments of the world should agree to abandon the use of gold, what do you suppose would happen? I will tell you. There would $4,000,000,000 worth of gold, or rather what had been worth that amount at our present valuation, dumped into the market as bullion, to be changed into jewelry, teeth filling, etc.

GOLD HAS A FICTITIOUS VALUE.

"How long do you suppose it would take the civilized world to use it up, allowing for the normal rate increase. Not less than 100 years. That is a fact. Now suppose the world had on hand a supply of clothing sufficient to fill its wants for a century to come. What would happen? Clothing would go down like a shot, wouldn't it, and become ridiculously cheap? The same would be true of gold. I merely give you this argument, which was one of those I used with effect on the Brussels representatives, to show that, however you look at it, the values of these metals used for money, whether there be one of them or two, are fictitious. So what difference does it make if the ratio between the two dollars is maintained by law? If all countries agree on maintaining it there will be no trouble."

The senator was asked how his arguments in favor of the free coinage of silver were received by the European delegates.

"Not very well, I must admit," he answered. "But I did get them to acknowledge that there was much to be gained by the more abundant use of silver in their coinage as far as would be consistent with their present mono-metallic system.

COINAGE OF SILVER.

"A number of ways were suggested by which that end might be compassed. One was to issue silver certificates, another to withdraw from circulation all the smaller gold coins now in use and to substitute silver pieces for them. By smaller gold coins I mean the 10 francs and 10-mark pieces, the English half sovereign and pieces of that sort. All that makes me hopeful of some definite result in accordance with our policy when the conference meets again in the coming May.

"One bad thing about the conference, which might and should have been different, was the delay in beginning it. If we had started our deliberations in September, as was originally intended, there would have been some chance of getting through before Christmas. As it was, we saw right at the start with only four weeks to work in we could do little more than make a start, for there was no more possibility of keeping these delegates together over the holidays there in Brussels than there would be of keeping congress together during the same season."

Being asked if he expected to go back to the conference in May, the senator simply smiled, shook his head slowly and said something about President Cleveland being in the White House then.

THE SHERMAN COINAGE ACT.

"And how about the repeal of the Sherman act? Do you think any action will be taken by the present congress?"

The senator smiled again. "No, no, we don't propose to deprive our friends, the enemy, of the pleasure of arranging that little matter as they may think best. Of course I don't know anything about it, but I have a strong impression that the Sherman act will not be repealed by the present congress."

"And after the next congress meets will they be able to take any action touching on the monetary system of the country during the recess of the international conference? Was any agreement entered into on that point?"

"None at all. In fact, it was specifically stated that any one of the countries represented was perfectly free to alter its monetary system during the recess in any way it might see fit, according to its immediate necessities or advantages. There was nothing done by the conference which would prevent either the United States from repealing the Sherman act or India from demonetizing silver."

Senator Allison will remain in New York until Monday, when he will go to Washington. Senator Jones is still in Brussels. Henry W. Cannon is in Genoa, and Prof. Andrews and ex-Governor McCreery are also on the other side. They will all return soon, as will Prof. Faulkner of the University of Pennsylvania, who was secretary of the delegation, and who will bring back the formal reports.

CRISP IS SILENT.

The Speaker Does Not Gush Over His Interview With Cleveland.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. — Speaker Crisp has returned from New York and all day the cards of newspaper men have climbed to his room for the purpose of gaining an interview. In every instance word has been returned that Crisp was feeling very much indisposed, with what might be termed a cold and a renaissance of the grip, a malady from which he suffered last session, and must beg not to be disturbed. No one saw him from the papers, nor can any member of the house be found who has talked with him since his return. Wise men, many of them Crisp's friends, advance the theory that Crisp's seclusion and declination to be interviewed as to his talk with Cleveland is due to an understanding between Cleveland and himself as to the nature of the conference.

The fact that Speaker Crisp declined to have anything to say regarding his visit to New York was looked on as significant by many people here, especially by those who are opposed to the re-election of the speaker in the next congress. It seemed to give the latter a good deal of satisfaction. They regarded it as an indication that the speaker did not have any news to give out which he thought good, and therefore that his conference with the president-elect was resultless as far as forwarding his own candidacy for re-election was concerned. The anti-Crisp men believe that Mr. Cleveland gave the speaker no assurance of any kind that he would either favor or oppose his re-election in the next congress, nor in any way committed himself on the speakership question. The president-elect simply left matters where they were before Mr. Crisp went to New York, and in no way bound himself to any definite course.

All this talk is, of course, not based on anything that has come from either Mr. Crisp or Mr. Cleveland since the New York meeting, but on what was known of Mr. Cleveland's attitude before the meeting. As far as Mr. Crisp's silence goes, it does not seem reasonable to base any calculations on that as an indication of an unfavorable outcome of the conference for the speaker. The latter could not with propriety discuss the matter in public, whatever may have occurred at the conference. He owes it to Mr. Cleveland and himself to refrain from talking.

OHIO NOT IN IT.

No Cabinet Position Probable—Harter for Governor.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 4.—Ex-Commissioner of Railroad and Telegraphs of Ohio J. A. Nortion, an appointee of ex-Governor Campbell, and now located at Batimore as counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company, was in the city las evening and talked to THE POST correspondent of Ohio and national politics.

"Will Ohio be in the cabinet?" he was asked.

"I think not," said he. "She ought to be, in my opinion. Illinois and Ohio were the two phenomenal States in the recent election. From what I know of the situation among leading men of the party, it is my opinion that no Ohio man will be called into Mr. Cleveland's cabinet."

"There is some talk about Congressman Harter being called to the cabinet."

"I know that Mr. Harter enjoys the friendship and confidence of Mr. Cleveland. But for that fact he would never have become a candidate for congress. Mr. Cleveland wrote him a letter, in which he urged him to consent to be a candidate, because he believed he would be a valuable man in congress. Now that he is in congress, Mr. Harter has championed certain measures which he desires to push to completion. I doubt that he would like to leave congress for the cabinet now, if he should be asked to do so. I said a few weeks ago that in my opinion no stronger candidate for governor could be found by the Ohio democracy than Mr. Harter. Since then I have broached the matter to Mr. Harter, and he said to me that, while he did not desire the nomination, he would neither shun nor seek it. He would leave the whole matter with the party. I do not say that Mr. Harter is the most likely candidate, but he would make the strongest candidate of all the available men."

Discussion of the question whether Ohio will be in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet has brought to light the fact that no Ohio Democrat has held a cabinet position since 1823, when Return J. Meigs retired after eight years service as postmaster general. He belonged to the old Jeffersonion regime, however, so it may be said that the present Ohio Democracy has never been represented in the cabinet of any president.

RICHER THAN ECONOMITES.

The Immense Wealth of the Osage Indians of Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Indian Commissioner Morgan has transmitted to the secretary of the interior a certified copy of the proceedings of the Osage national council of Indians in Oklahoma, in which the request is made that the accumulated interest money to the credit of the tribe in the United States treasury be paid to them per capita at once in order that they may pay their debts incurred in building houses, fencing farms, breaking lands, etc. There is an accumulated interest fund now in the treasury to the credit of the Osages amounting to over $800,000, which draws no interest. In view of the purposes to which the money is to be applied, the commissioner recommends that $300,000 be paid to them at once in addition to the quarterly payments. It is believed that the commissioner's views coincide with those of the secretary, and therefore his approval of the recommendation is expected.

It is said at the Indian office that this tribe, which now numbers about 1,500 souls, has nearly $8,500,000 in cash to its credit in the United States treasury, and in addition owns about 1,407,000 acres of land, valued at least at $5 per acre, which, according to numbers, makes the Osages the wealthiest community of any race in the world.

HE WROTE A VERY BAD BOOK.

It Showed Up the Hidden Scandals of Washington.

BROUGHT NEITHER FAME NOR FORTUNE.

Speaker Crisp Has Been Wise Despite Detractors.

OTHERS SHOULD GET IN OUT OF THE WET

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. — There has been a good deal of talk in this town for the last week over a paper-covered book which purports to give some inside facts about Washington departmental and social life. The book has a sensational title and illustrated cover, and contains a number of pictures of females in suggestive postures and various degrees of dishabille. These pictures caught the public eye instanter, and for a couple of days the volume had quite a sale. The reading matter in its clumsy pruriency was much worse than the illustrations, though these were bad enough. Consequently a wide wake of talk followed the appearance of the volume, and the author no doubt reveled in the sensation which his wretched attempt at authorship created. There was absolutely nothing in the book that was new. Most of the incidents and scandals had been ventilated a dozen times before in much better fashion, without mentioning names or giving other facts calculated to identify the parties concerned.

But our author was not content to be discreet. He described personages in a way that left no doubt as to whom he meant. He gave the name of hotels, and in general blurted out unveiled scandals with a brutal frankness that made a number of people in this town red-hot with anger. It looked for a while as if the author would attain his dearest wish in the way of advertising by being publicly horse-whipped or otherwise assaulted, whereby he would get his name in the papers, coupled with that of his book. But fortunately the persons whom he wrote about held themselves in, and now the sensation has died away and the book rests undisturbed on the news stands.

The man who wrote it claims to be a newspaper man, but the truth is he cannot write a straight English sentence to save his life. He is without education or common sense, and half insane with an itching for notoriety of almost any kind. He has on several occasions paid to have his picture printed in a certain class of weekly papers, and altogether is a decidedly pitiable fellow. Still he caused volumes of talk in Washington for several days.

There is a very general disposition here to gibe at Speaker Crisp as a trimmer, because that gentleman has seen fit to "get in line" instead of running amuck against the Cleveland locomotive. This looks unfair to the speaker. If in the past he has not been much of a Cleveland man there are hundreds of other Democrats high in public life of whom the same is true. Many of these latter did not have Mr. Crisp's discretion and keep their mouths shut as to their presidential preferences. Before the Chicago convention they talked about Cleveland's unavailability, some of them solemnly, others warmly. The recollection of their then utterances does not seem to interfere now with their professions of admiration and loyalty to Mr. Cleveland, nor will it keep them from accepting office under him if they can get it.

Mr. Crisp is not on record in public utterances as opposing Cleveland's nomination. It is true his nearest friends were active in backing Hill or Gorman, and there was a general understanding that the speaker favored Gorman's nomination. But this was no crime; not even a grave fault. Because the speaker made such a mistake there is no reason why he should now make the further and worse blunder of opposing the policy of the new administration in any way, especially when that administration will be most distinctly in a position to shape Mr. Crisp's ends as to re-election to the speakership, rough hew them as he may himself. Mr. Crisp is wise to get in line, and it is unfair and inconsistent in other politicians who are doing exactly the same thing to gibe at him. It is a very dull man who won't tumble until the Washington monument falls on him.

There is an unfortunate condition of affairs in the marine hospital service which threatens to seriously impair the usefulness of that bureau at a time when it ought to be especially efficient in order to successfully fight cholera. The trouble grows out of jealousy between Surgeon General Wyman, now at the head of the service, and ex-Surgeon General Hamilton, his predecessor. Wyman is a protege of Hamilton, and when the latter resigned to go to Chicago some 18 months ago it is claimed that by his efforts Wyman was made his successor.

There are some curious tales afloat as to the causes that led up to Hamilton's retirement, but the ostensible reason for it was his desire to go to Chicago and engage in private practice. Dr. Hamilton is said to have discovered after some months' residence in Chicago that he couldn't make a go of it in private practice. In the meanwhile the term for which Wyman was appointed surgeon general had run out, and Hamilton attempted to get his old place back. But Wyman was not by any means ready to make way for him, and brought all available influence to bear on President Harrison to secure a reappointment. Secretary of the Treasury Foster, of whose department the marine hospital service is a branch, backed Hamilton strongly. But Wyman won and was continued as surgeon general. Secretary Foster did not like this at all, and ever since, it is said, he has ignored Wyman and sought in every way to exalt Hamilton at Wyman's expense. When he wants any advice in regard to quarantine or public sanitary matters, instead of sending for Surgeon General Wyman, he sends for Hamilton, who is still connected with the service as a subordinate of Wyman. This course of the secretary's has made Wyman and his friends very uneasy and angry. The service is all torn up over the matter and in no mood to fight cholera very vigorously while Foster and Hamilton continue their fight on Wyman. The trouble with Foster seems to be that he regards his private likes and dislikes as of much greater consequence than the public interest. He seems to pride himself, as did General Grant, on the fact that he never goes back on a friend, no matter what that friend may do.

It has leaked out here that a choice coterie of lobbyists, who may be met at the capitol every day, recently had a very sad experience in Wall street. Their tale of woe dates back to the decision by the supreme court of the famous Chicago lake front case. Some days before that decision was rendered one of the lobby comrades got what he had every reason to believe was a dead-straight, air-tight tip on what the supreme court decision was going to be. It will be remembered that the Illinois Central railroad was a party to the suit, claiming Chicago lake front property valued as high as $75,000,000. If the decision was in favor of the road there would be a grand spectacular boom in Illinois Central stock. Well, the tip which the gentleman of the lobby got was to the effect that the decision would be in favor of the road. Tableau! Here was riches. Here was a chance to make loads of wealth. The lobbyist hastened away to a few close friends, and after exacting solemn pledges of secrecy, imparted to them the glad tidings. It was at once resolved to form a pool of every available dollar they possessed or could borrow, and plank it all down on Illinois Central. They would plunge, head over heels, on Illinois Central, and fairly loot Wall street when the time came to cash in. So they gathered together all the cash they could get their hands on and sent one of their number over to New York with it to work Wall street. He quietly placed all his money on Illinois Central when he got there at the lowest price he could get. Having bought on a small margin, it was to his interest to give out the tip, so that the stock should not go below the point at which he bought. This he did very thoroughly, and soon in all the brokers' shops about Wall street it was asserted confidently the supreme court was going to decide the great lake front case in favor of the Illinois Central, throwing millions on millions of dollars into the coffers of that rich corporation. This sort of talk soon started a general buying movement in Illinois Central, and the stock began to move up. On the Monday morning before the decision was handed down there was a rush to buy the stock, and in an hour the price went up several points. Meanwhile the members of the lobby pool rejoicingly watched their prospective profits swell, and expected them to be something enormous a couple of hours after the decision was in. Twelve o'clock noon came on the fateful Monday when the decision was expected. Justice Field began to read a decision. It was the great case. He read and read, but few who heard him could tell how the thing was going until the end. Then it was discovered that the decision was against the road, and consternation reigned in the lobby. The stock began to tumble and continued to tumble all that afternoon and for a while the next day. When it stopped it was three points below the point where it stood when the tip was given out. The members of the pool were wiped out financially, losing all the way from $1,000 to $10,000. They want no more straight tips on supreme court decisions.

SPLAIN.

THE HERO OF ALLATOONA.

General Corse of Boston Ardently Desired for Pension Commissioner.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The Washington correspondent of the *Record* wires the following: General John M. Corse, the hero of Allatoona, will be the successor of General Green B. Raum as commissioner of pensions if he can be induced to accept the place. Just at this time, when the pension office needs more than ever a commissioner not only of intelligence, integrity and marked executive ability, but of high courage, some man like General Corse must be selected. The new commissioner must, of course, be a pension reformer. President Cleveland, who is the very head and the hope of the pension reform movement, will appoint no other. He must also be a man who already has an established reputation and possesses the confidence of the country. It is desirable, though not necessary, that he should be a veteran of the war. General Corse has all these qualifications.

Since the day when, beleaguered at Allatoona, he flashed back his courageous reply to General Sherman's signal message, "Hold the Fort, for I Am Coming" (albeit it was not in those exact terms), General Corse has had a national reputation. At local and at national gatherings of veterans of the war he has been a prominent figure. At the same time he has not lived on the laurels of his fine service during the war, but has added to his military honors by his successes in civil life, not only in the business world but as postmaster in Boston, in a service extending from the Cleveland administration into the Harrison administration, which won for him the official approval, repeatedly and emphatically expressed, not only of Postmaster Generals Vilas and Dickinson, but of Postmaster General Wanamaker. Nothing but the fact that he was a Democrat stood in the way of his reappointment when his commission ran out under the present administration.

General Corse was, however, greatly gratified to be relieved from an office which he had taken at the request of President Cleveland and from a sense of duty, and enabled to return to his business pursuits. He said then that he would never take office again, and has since, I believe, declined a nomination to congress, just as I am told he has already declined to be commissioner of pensions under the next administration.

I am told that the offer of this office was made to him at the time of the Reform club dinner in New York last month, when Mr. Cleveland, in a long talk with him, pointed out to him the opportunity and the obligation of the tender which he then and there made to him of this place. General Corse, I am told, at once said that he could not give up his private business to take that office or any other. Mr. Cleveland is then said to have reminded him that he owed a duty to his country and to his party which, with his qualifications, he could discharge better at the head of the pension office, perhaps, than in any other place. General Corse is said to have replied that he had already done some service to the State and to the party, and that he thought he ought now to be permitted to accumulate a competence for his old age.

Mr. Cleveland, however, is said to have pressed the offer upon him as one worthy of self-sacrifice, which would not be without its reward if, as he anticipated, General Corse's administration of the office should prove to be in shining contrast with those of Commissioner Tanner and Commissioner Raum. General Corse adhered to his refusal, but it is said did promise to give the matter further consideration, and there it is said to rest.

A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.

Old Man Harper Taken In by a Young Woman.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Jan. 4.—Amasa Harper, 65 years old, living near this city, was recently married to a poor young woman of 17. The girl made Mr. Harper offer some material inducements. He pledged the bride-to-be a gold watch, $100 in cash and a deed to unincumbered property worth $1,500. These were to be transferred on the conclusion of the wedding ceremony, and the watch and the money were handed over as agreed. But the next day found the old gentleman with less love for youth and beauty and more for his money, so he drew the line on deeding the real estate. To raise a little dust to conceal his change of base he played the jealous racket. The young bride, who had invested the $100 in furniture the day they were married, told the old gentleman she felt quite comfortable to go it alone, which she proposes to do unless he put up the real property as nominated in the ante-nuptial bond. The aged groom grew wroth and bade the brand new wife be gone. But she said no, and suggested that as the outfit was her own, bought with her money, he had better look up other quarters. Then he frightened her out of the house. But she procured the assistance of an officer, and with a couple of stout teamsters began removing the furniture, saying to old December that when he came around with the deed for the real estate she would resume the relations of a dutiful wife. Harper begged for a little time to think, but the wife was obdurate. The old fellow watched the woman dispossess him of all his interests in the business, and then, with an overwhelming sense of the fact that he had the worst of it, he said: "A fool and his money. I've lost the watch, the wife, the furniture, and the money." Then he fell in a fit.

Leaving the Church.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Merwin M. Snell, private secretary to Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic university, has married the daughter of Rev. Mr. Sprague, a Presbyterian preacher, and has left the Catholic church. He has some tendencies to theosophy.

DE LESSEPS IN AMERICA.

His Work Here in the Panama Canal Interest.

ACCUSED OF MISREPRESENTATION.

Large Corruption Fund Set Apart For This Country.

OFFICIALS AND ONE NEWSPAPER BRIBED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Following the allegations of wrong-doing on the part of Count de Lesseps, growing out of the Panama canal scandal, comes the assertion that suspicion of his entire honesty was excited as far back as 1879 in the minds of members of congress, and while the fact that suspicion did exist cannot be verified, some starting information that until now did not have any significance may be obtained from a review of the history of the canal project in the congress of the United States.

On December 19, 1879, the house of representatives adopted a resolution empowering a select committee "to examine into the subject of the selection of a suitable route for the construction of an interoceanic ship canal across the American isthmus." Of the 11 men who served on the committee some are dead, while others have retired into obscurity, leaving only one remaining in congress—Senator Frye of Maine. When asked to-day concerning his impression of the trustworthiness of Count de Lesseps and his associates in the matter, as gained from the testimony of De Lesseps and others before the select committee, Senator Frye said his impressions of the inquiry were very indistinct, but he was certain that he had no suspicion at the time that De Lesseps was not the honorable man he had always been represented to be.

LIEUT. KIMBALL'S ACCUSATION.

"I had no suspicion that he was not entirely what he was represented to be," said the senator, "until he changed the plan of the canal to one requiring the use of locks, after he had secured his subscriptions on the representation that it would be constructed on the simple plan of a sea level canal. I believe Lieutenant Kimball of the navy, who had spent some time on the isthmus, first placed suspicion in my mind. Count de Lesseps had been called on for a report showing progress, and Lieutenant Kimball told me that he had not represented the true conditions of the work of the construction. The members of the committee were not, I am sure, suspicious of De Lesseps at the time. They were, like myself, anxious to discover the best route for a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. The inquiry developed in my mind only one conclusion, and that was that the Nicaragua canal project was the better; in fact, the only practicable one. Other members of the committee were impressed with the Eads ship railway plan."

MONROE DOCTRINE REVIVED.

But whatever may have been the opinions of the individual members of the committee in reference to the respective projects considered, the inquiry resulted in nothing more than the presentation to the house of a series of resolutions reaffirming the Monroe doctrine and making no recommendation concerning the merits of this or that project. Whether this negative action was the result of doubt as to the honesty of the promoters of the Panama project has not appeared to this day, and judging from Senator Frye's belief, the members of the committee were not suspicious, although it is reported that some other members of congress were satisfied that De Lesseps purposely misled the committee. Agitation of the American status of the canal project may result in an investigation that will bring out more fully the workings of the promoters in this country, and with a growing propensity of the house of representatives for investigation, it is not improbable that some such inquiry may follow

UNCLE SAM MUST CONTROL.

The only direct bearing on the Panama canal scheme contained in the resolutions submitted to the house by the select committee on inquiry (and these resolutions, it may be mentioned, were never adopted) was contained in the following language: "That it is the interest and right of the United States to have possession, direction, control and government of any canal, railroad or other artificial communication to be constructed across the isthmus connecting the American continents for the transfer of vessels and cargoes from the Carribean sea to the Pacific ocean, whether the same be built or constructed at Panama, Nicaragua or elsewhere; and in view of the magnitude of this interest it is the duty of the United States to insist that, if built and by whomsoever the same may be commenced, prosecuted or completed, and whatever the nationality of its incorporators or the source of their capital, the interest of the United States and their right to possess and control the said canal or other artificial communication will be asserted and maintained whenever in their opinion it shall become necessary."

A STORY OF BRIBERY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The *World* to-day publishes a three-column story of the efforts made by the Panama Canal Company through Ferdinand de Lesseps himself to bribe American officials and legislators and to influence American sentiment in favor of the canal. It is said that $2,500,000 was set apart for bribery in the United States, and that a large part of it was paid out. Early in 1880 De Lesseps visited the United States and called on President Hayes and other high officials. Soon afterward the President sent to the senate a message hostile to the French interests, saying that the United States could not permit an isthmian canal to be built and operated under foreign ownership or control. Similar sentiment was expressed in congress and in the press. De Lesseps, not discouraged, then organized in New York an "American committee" whose object was to influence American sentiment in favor of the enterprise. Some prominent men were "induced" to become members of this committee and General Grant was offered $25,000 a year to become chairman.

GRANT DECLINED TO BITE.

The general did not like the looks of things and declined. It is said that large sums were paid to members of the American committee. De Lesseps agreed to make the following payments to this committee: Six hundred and twenty thousand dollars the first year, $280,000 the second year and $300,000 a year for three succeeding years. Only the first payment was made.

The *World* says: A certain newspaper in New York received a liberal subsidy to favor the canal; congressmen were bribed, individuals who possessed influence were bribed, and the money of the French peasantry ran like water at the national capital.

The attitude of congress was decidedly unfriendly when the committee was formed, and the press quite generally was then adverse to the canal under French control. A change soon occurred. When De Lesseps returned to France he announced that the United States favored his project. He claimed that he had refuted all scientific objection to the Panama plan and that "the Americans have now recognized that the work to be undertaken has no political bearing and is particularly for their own benefit."

A PAIR OF RED SHOES.

They Have Stirred Up Trouble For Jerry Simpson.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A pair of dazzlingly red high-heeled French shoes has emerged above the horizon of the Kansas senatorial situation, and the senatorial ambition of Jerry Simpson is liable to be seriously damaged thereby. The red shoes of course contain the shapely feet of a handsome woman, and this woman is she who got Congressman Clover of Kansas into hot water with his wife, causing the latter to bring suit for divorce. The woman with the red shoes, it is said, was seen much in the company of Congressman Clover in Washington last spring and summer. Scandal, always active and persuasive, bore the tale to Mrs. Clover in far off Kansas, and that lady wrote her husband in angry reproach. Mr. Clover replied in kind, and shortly afterward returned to Kansas. There he had trouble with his wife, who left him, and as he was on the point of returning to Washington this fall, she served him with papers in a divorce suit, charging him with mistreatment, infidelity and neglect. Mr. Clover, it appears, believes that Jerry Simpson was the cause of the stories of the woman with the red shoes reaching Mrs. Clover's ears, and now Clover is working tooth and nail to destroy whatever chances Simpson may have to be elected to the senate. Clover is a Farmers' Alliance man, but he and Simpson have never been friends.

WORRYING FAIR FRANCE.

The Orleans Family Looking Longingly at the Throne.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Orleanists have by no means abandoned the hope of regaining the throne of France through a revulsion in public sentiment caused by the revelations in the Panama affair. The count of Paris has telegraphed to his son, the duke of Orleans, who is now traveling in Indo-China, to hasten his return in order that he may take part in the deliberations of the Orleans party. In English circles it is believed that there is no chance of the machinations of the French royalists and imperialists proving successful. It is thought that the French government, by pursuing those implicated in the Panama affair to punishment, will establish the republic on sounder foundations than before, and will render such an evil as the Panama affair hereafter impossible.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The first meeting of the committee of public safety, appointed by the gathering at the Maison du Peuple held Thursday, was secret. The reports of it are meagre, perhaps guesswork. Two things, however, seem pretty clear: First, Anarchists and Socialists find it difficult to work together without friction; second, both have discovered that to announce a revolution in advance for a fixed day is a mistake. The Socialists are not easy in company with the Anarchists, and still less easy under the comments of the press on their new alliance. There is, however, quite enough in the revival of open revolutionary agitation to give rise to reflection, even without dynamite. Out of the 20 arrondissements in Paris, the anarchists have regular organizations in 13. They are organizing all over Paris. The committee of public safety is to have delegates or sub-committees in each section; so are the partisan revolutionists, and it is yet to be seen how far they will differ.

THE MARSEILLAISE CALL.

Anarchists and Socialists Summon French Workmen to Revolution.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The Anarchists have decided to join the Socialists, who have been reinforced also by the Blanquists, the Possibilists and the Boulangist leaders. All four parties held a meeting to-night in the Salle de Leger. The proceedings were conducted with the utmost secrecy. This manifesto was approved and issued to the people of Paris:

"Up! take to the streets!

"Forward! Do not trust to the ballot!

"Grapple with the capitalists! Seize the bourgeoisie! Twist their necks until they die! All is rotten! You alone have health left!"

The Socialist members of the town council have issued an appeal to workingmen to rise and demand a revision of the constitution. They accuse the deputies of swindling and declare that the government must be purged by the workingmen of the nation.

NEW MEXICO KNOCKING.

She Stands at the Door of Congress and Asks Admission.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 4.—Both branches of the legislative assembly have unanimously adopted a joint memorial to congress on the subject of statehood. It reviews the promise of the treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo, recites that the assessed valuation of property in the territory is $45,500,000, while Idaho and Wyoming have only $28,000,000 and $31,000,000 respectively and that the population of New Mexico is 175,000 persons, while Montana, Idaho and Wyoming had only 39,000, 84,000 and 60,000 people. The proportion of foreign born inhabitants is only 7 to 100, less than that of any other recently admitted States. Wherefore it is resolved that justice demands the admission of the Territory, and the United States senate is asked to pass the house bill now pending before it, with the school clause as passed by the house, or with such modification of the senate amendment as will give justice to the Spanish-speaking citizens of the territory.

ONLY A MAKESHIFT.

Representative Butler's Idea of the Monetery Conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—"The monetary conference accomplished its object. Its object was to make a shift over election, and it made that shift. Had there been any intention to arrive at a conclusion the American representatives would have insisted upon coming to a determination without any postponement of the question. Nothing is gained by either side to the controversy by a postponement until May. The convention then will accomplish no more than it has in its recent session." Such is the opinion of Representative Butler of Iowa, whose fellow-statesman, Senator Allison, headed the United States commission. He believed that Senator Allison knew what he was to do, and did it.

A NOTICE FROM HARRITY.

He Calls Electors' Attention to the Formation of the College.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Chairman William F. Harrity of the Democratic national committee, has written to all chairmen of Democratic State central committees and to all members of the Democratic national committee of States which cast their votes for Cleveland and Stevenson, calling their attention to the act of congress which requires the presidential electors of the several States shall meet, organize the electoral college, cast their vote, etc., on the second Monday in January. Meetings of the several electoral colleges will be held on Monday, January 9, 1893. This notice is regarded as necessary for the reason that many of the States have not changed their laws so as to conform with the provisions of the act of congress of 1887.

CELEBRATED ON MT. ARARAT

American Bicyclers Climbed the Ancient Peak.

THE FOURTH OF JULY ON THE SUMMIT.

They Did Not See Any Ruins of Old Noah's Ark.

AROUND THE GLOBE ON A PAIR OF WHEELS

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4. — W. L. Sachtleben of Alton, Ill., and Thomas G. Allen of Ferguson, Mo., have arrived here from Vancouver, B. C., after making a tour of the world on bicycles. On June 20, 1890, they finished their course of study at Washington university, St. Louis, and then set out to make the trip. They visited Washington, D. C., and on June 23 sailed from New York, landing in Liverpool on July 4. There bicycles were purchased and a tour made of the British Isles, thence to France, their route taking them through Rouen, Paris, Chartres, Poitiers, Bordeaux and Marseilles. The Riviera route along the shores of the Mediterranean was followed, and Genoa, Rome and Milan in Italy were visited. At Athens the first long halt was made. To Constantinople was the next jaunt, and there preparations for the invasion of Asia were begun.

"Our first exploit, of which we are a little proud," said Sachtleben to-day, "was the scaling of Mount Ararat. We are the first Americans that reached the top, and the natives could hardly believe we had succeeded. We started on July 2 and reached the summit July 4. There we celebrated the American holiday by waving the American flag and firing shots from our revolvers. On our return the governor of Bayazid gave a dinner in our honor, Through Turkey in Asia we rode and then through Persia, visiting Teheran on our way. Our journeying was along camel paths, there being no other roads.

"At Tash kend, the capital of Turkestan we remained from November, 1891, to May 7, 1892, and spent a good deal of the time in studying the Russian language. We often had occasion to notice the eager attitude of Russian sentiment regarding the advance upon British Afghanistan. The Russians are very friendly to Americans, and on this account we received many courtesies. Our last stopping place in Russian territory was at Vernoe, and here the people tried to dissuade us from making the attempt to go to China; but relying on a special passport which had been given us by the Chinese minister in London, we determined on trying to get through. After leaving Kuldja the route taken was by way of Drimpse to the border of the Gobi desert at Hami, and we were agreeably surprised at the character of the roads. In some places the desert has a hard bed, and this enabled the machines to make moderately good progress during the 13 days it took us to cross.

"Pushing on to Soochow, the western end of the great wall was reached leading on to Lanchow. Then we proceeded to Singan, Pingyang, Tai-Yuen and Poting-Fu, arriving at the latter place on the 20th of October, whence we rode to Pekin. The fact that we had actually traversed China without personal inconvenience astonished all the diplomatic representatives there. After resting there we went to Shanghai, where the machines were repaired. Afterwards we intended to go to Japan, but received letters asking us to return home, so we left at once, touching Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, whence we sailed December 9, last."

Sachtleben stated that, while the trip in many respects had been a hard one, they enjoyed it greatly. They met with no annoyances from the natives in any of the countries passed through, excepting China. When asked if they would proceed to St. Louis direct, he responded, "That depends on circumstances. We are awaiting letters, and if there is no immediate hurry we would like to complete our circuit by wheeling home through Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and the Southern route generally."

MR. COCKRAN SAYS NO.

He Declares That He Is Not a Candidate For Senator.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Mr. Cleveland had a number of visitors at his offices in the Mills building this afternoon. To-night Senator Gorman of Maryland, Mr. Whitney and Speaker Crisp dined together and then went to the theater. It was the opinion of all three that Mr. Murphy would be elected United States senator from the State of New York. Senator Gorman is in town on personal business, and before he goes away he will see the president-elect.

The Hon. W. Burke Cockran came home to-night from Washington. Mr. Cockran, on being asked concerning a report about his candidacy for the United States senatorship, said: "I am not a candidate for the office of senator. Nobody has been authorized to use my name in connection with it."

As the days go on, only one place in the cabinet is reported to be positively allotted, the navy, to Colonel Daniel Lamont.

EX-GOV. BALDWIN DEAD.

He Was Twice Governor and Once Senator of Michigan.

DETROIT, Jan. 4. — Ex-Governor Henry C. Baldwin, who has been ill for several weeks, passed away quietly at 1 o'clock this evening. The cause of his death was principally old age. He was born in Rhode Island in 1814. His father was a graduate of Dartmouth college. His mother was a descendant of Roger Williams. Coming to this city in 1837 Mr. Baldwin engaged in business pursuits, in which he was very successful. He was elected governor in 1868 and reelected in 1870. His terms of office were signalized by splendid advances in the State's affairs. Owing to Chandler's sudden death in 1879 there occurred a vacancy in the United States senate, which ex-Governor Baldwin was chosen to fill.

MAY NOT BE INAUGURATED.

Governor-Elect Turney of Tennessee Said to Be Dying.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 4.—News of a most reliable nature comes from Winchester, the home of Governor-elect Turney, that the venerable chief justice is nearing his end from a complication of diseases. He had been sick a long time and is reported gradually sinking, and in the opinion of the informed he will not live to be inaugurated, and preparing a message for the legislature that meets on January 2 is out of the question. In the event of his death, the speaker of the senate would be the acting governor, and a live tussle is going on for the place.

Figures on Sheep and Wool.

BOSTON, San. 4.—The *Commercial Bulletin* will print to-morrow the following sheep and wool comparisons with 1891: The number of sheep in the country increased from 43,430,000 to 44,938,000. The United States clip increased from 307,401,507 pounds to 333,019,150 pounds. The total stock in the country is but 68,354,000 pounds domestic and 18,388,875 pounds foreign, against 78,991,400 pounds domestic and 21,154,866 pounds foreign December 31, 1891. The consumption of all grades of wool by American mills shows an increase of 59,000,000 pounds over 1891.

GOBBLING UP CLAIMS.

Ugly Charges Concerning the Lands in the New Gold Field.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

DENVER, Jan. 4.—J. P. St. Clair, a well-known mining man, has just returned from the San Juan gold fields in Southern Utah and tells a story to the effect that it has leaked out that big corporations, by the aid of land office attaches, were enabled to get in and gobble up all the good claims before the Navajo reservation was open up to the prospectors, who had been waiting for this event for years. The consequence is that the miners are dissatisfied and bloodshed is feared.

Stephen B. Elkins, secretary of war, is said to be the "nigger in the woodpile," and he is openly charged in the diggings, according to Mr. St. Clair's story, of being the party who has engineered the deal. The Gable Mining Company is one of the largest individual holders of property along the Rio San Juan, and has had men on the reservation staking out claims to be afterwards transferred to it. Loud demands are heard on all sides in the placer country for a government investigation, and the probability is that if it doesn't come soon there will be a bloody fight all along the line for possession of claims.

There is not the least doubt now that the diggings are rich, and claims are staked along the San Juan for the distance of about 70 miles. About 3,500 men are in the country of golden sands, and prospectors are flocking into the country from every direction.

A special from Durango says: A miner named Hite arrived this morning from the San Juan Gold mines and brings the first information from there. He says that the miners are spending most of their time guarding their claims to prevent them being jumped. No trouble has arisen yet, but there will probably be some before long. According to Hite's story the best claims, so far as known, belong to the Gable Company, but by sinking 20 feet rock is encountered, and at almost any point it will pan out enough to keep a man interested, but no large nuggets have yet been found. About 7,000 people are scattered through the fields, there being no towns or organized government. The Ute and Navajo Indians look with disfavor on the encroachment of the prospectors on their grounds, but are not numerous enough to cause trouble. It is estimated that 500 persons a day are arriving at the fields.

CAPTAIN M'KAY'S STORY.

He Puts a New Color on the Action of the Gallia.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Captain McKay, after reaching the dock, said: "At 2:50 P. M., December 26, we signaled the Gallia, bound east. We signaled her to lay by, and she did so for a time. As we also signaled her that we were making repairs and expected to proceed on our way, it is evident that she took that for an assurance that we did not need her, and she proceeded on her way. Some of the passengers expressed disappointment at the action of the Gallia, as she left us before we had tested our machinery after repairs.

"In reference to having other steamers tow us, I would say that it was not towing weather when we needed assistance, and when the weather settled our repairs were complete and we did not need help. Fire island was abeam Friday at midnight. We signaled them and received no response. To-day at 3:30 A. M. we anchored off Sandy Hook lightship, and passed the Hook at 7:40 A. M. The weather was very much in our favor after the accident. There was no alarm or excitement of any nature among the passengers, and aside from a feeling of disappointment at not being able to eat Christmas dinner on shore, the voyage was a pleasant one for all on board."

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1892.

Readers will confer a favor by sending us the addresses of persons or associations who might be interested in examining a sample copy of THE WEEKLY POST.

GOV. PATTISON'S MESSAGE.

Governor PATTISON'S message of necessity is unusually lengthy, but we present the essential parts of it. It is a document of 55 pages and embodies a history of State administration for the last two years, with many important recommendations, that will be more fully discussed hereafter. We can say in a general way that the Governor maintains the high and conscientious standard of public duty to which the people have become accustomed from him; that there is no trace of partizanship in the message or his recommendations; and that it furnishes the legislature with the basis for important work that will redound to the honor and prosperity of the commonwealth—that is, if the legislature does its part.

Naturally greatest interest will be felt in this part of the State in what is said of the Homestead affair. If he needed vindication in this respect, and more particularily as to the calling out of the troops, it is here. Every citizen should carefully read the part of the message devoted to Homestead. "There was really no effort made," he makes clear, "on the part of the civil authorities to suppress the disorder." The total cost to the State is put at $430,056 88, which with $35,350 13, in Westmoreland county, at Morewood, makes the total cost of suppressing labor disorders in this State in 1891 and 1892, over $465,000. The governor advises as a method of forcing the performance of duty on local authorities and citizens in connection with such disorders, that the cost of calling out the State troops be imposed on the county calling for them. We summarize other of the more important of the governor's recommendations:

1. That the tax laws be so amended that the entire cost of State government shall be paid by taxation on corporations and the collateral inheritance tax, and that taxes on personal property be restored to the counties to relieve real estate.

2. Additional legislation making more efficient the State banking department in the closer scrutiny of banking institutions.

3. Abolition of all fees for public offices and the fixing of adequate salaries in lieu.

4. Enforcement of the railroad article of the constitution to meet such cases as the recent Reading combine. This is in line with what the governor has urged on the legislature since 1883.

5. That the commonwealth's right to set aside jurors be abrogated, and it be given a number of challenges equal to the defense. This is to do away with that precious relic of medieval times "the king's jury."

6. That the secret ballot be maintained with increased efficiency [illegible] amendments shown to be necessary by [illegible]t experience, and that the hours for the polls to remain open be changed, as in other States, so as to close the election at sunset or earlier.

7. Fair and equitable apportionments on non-partisan lines, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitution.

8. In view of possible visitation of the cholera the quarantine and health laws of the State be promptly amended and codified in more effective shape.

9. Prohibition of Pinkerton invasions and severe penalties for interference with individual rights of person or of property by threats, intimidation or violence, covert or open.

10. Laws for the better protection of bituminous miners; to make more effective factory inspection, and that the age of children allowed to work in factories be raised from twelve to fourteen.

This summary includes the more important of the governor's suggestions to the legislature, and they are all maintained by strong argument or striking facts. The governor grows in breadth as a public man as the years go by, and no one can gainsay that added experience has vastly increased his usefulness as chief magistrate.

BOSS ISSUE IN POLITICS.

The letter of our New York correspondent, giving the political history of EDWARD MURPHY and showing how he has become the power he undoubtedly is in the politics of the Empire city and State, is written from a strong anti-Murphy standpoint, and may be taken with some grains of allowance, although it is "mighty interesting read[ing]." Probably Mr. MURPHY is not so [ra]ther bad as he is pictured. That [he has s]ome redeeming qualities is ad[mitted] by *Harper's Weekly* of this [week, wh]ich, in printing a portrait and [biograph]ical sketch of Mr. MURPHY, [says his] business ability has never [been que]stioned and his personal [character is] held in high regard by [those who kno]w him best. As a poli[tician the *W*]*eekly* goes on, "he was a discovery of Governor TILDEN. He is personally popular in the whole State, and those who know him like him without regard to party." But on his qualifications for senator the *Weekly* draws the line sharply, and says, while New York has had some very large and some very small men in the senate, "when EDWARD MURPHY presents his credentials and is sworn into office extreme low water mark will have been reached."

The main issue involved in Mr. MURPHY'S election has an interest outside of New York, as it relates to the limitations on machine politics and boss rule. The same question is troubling a great many intelligent and earnest Republicans in Pennsylvania. Mr. QUAY, like Mr. MURPHY, has his grip on the machine, and as the result of years of careful plotting and planning, like MURPHY, can elect himself to the senate, although a vast majority of the people of both States would prefer to honor a leader who has other claims than that he is a master of the arts of political combination and wire-pulling, while admittedly lacking the essential qualifications we look for in a member of the most powerful legislative body of the world, and therefore invested with the highest responsibilities. We say the feeling is growing there must be a curb placed on the demands of these masters of partisan politics who come to consider the machine as paramount and great principles as secondary. Out of this assumption came the solemn declaration and warning of the Hill-Murphy-Tammany delegation at Chicago that Mr. CLEVELAND'S nomination meant defeat to the party, and would certainly lose New York. We have no doubt they were honest and sincere in this—but what a blunder it was. Their ideas were narrow as their vision. It is broad principles that carry the American people in the long run, and not the mechanical perfection of political organization. No one will deny its importance, but there must be something back of it. Nor does any one begrudge fair recognition of the services of the organizing forces in a political party that have come to be known as the machine and the boss. Their work is important. The fatal blunder happens when through the machinery built up they attempt to play the dictator—for self rather than the general good. Sooner or later their fabric crumbles. The principle survives. That is the one rule to which there are no exceptions.

A CANAL FAD RIDDLED.

The general subject of artificial water ways is discussed in THE POST to-day, in a letter from Wampum, Pa., that is very entertaining, but when the writer tackles the proposed Lake Erie and Ohio ship canal his facts and arguments are overwhelming. We have described these canal projects as newspaper fads having the effect of withdrawing public attention from the importance of improving our natural waterways that await the touch of enterprise and capital. It is preposterous to suppose that the government, either State or federal, will vote millions for these canal schemes, and no one has suggested that private capital is likely to take hold of them as a legitimate investment. Our correspondent shows that this Lake Erie and Ohio river project is impracticable because there is no adequate water supply, and yet it is proposed to carry a steep canal over or through a summit some hundreds of feet high between the lake and the river, and have this canal 200 feet wide and 20 feet deep, capable of carrying vessels which could only float in the Ohio, with its immense water-shed, when it was at flood height. The Beaver river, on which these ships are to float, had not enough water in it 90 days of the year 1892 to represent 50-horse power. The damming of the river under such circumstances would simply result in a succession of shallow miasmatic pools detrimental to the public health. They could probably only be utilized in a dry season as truck gardens.

The available water supply of the region proposed to be held as tributary to the canal is and must continue a diminishing quantity. It was inadequate as a source of canal supply 40 years ago, when there was a canal between the lake and the river. It is worse now, as the region is dotted with growing cities and towns drawing their water supply from the tributaries of the Beaver. As our correspondent says, to dam the Ohio and Beaver would be to damn the health of the entire valleys.

With the many millions this ship canal would cost, supposing it to be built, several lines of steel rails could be laid down between the lakes and the Ohio, which could be operated 365 days in the year, while with more than an abundance of water, instead of an assured scarcity, there could not be more than 240 days of canal navigation.

If the question was the same as it was forty years ago, before the abandonment of the canal system in this State and Ohio, something in the way of plausible argument might be brought forward for canal enlargement, as in the case of the New York canals connecting the lakes and tidewater, but under present conditions the enthusiasts might as well devote their gaseous resources to a railroad to the moon as to a ship canal from the lakes down the Beaver valley to the Ohio, and thence to Pittsburgh. Why not make the system complete and propose its extension up the Youghiogheny, through the Alleghenies, and connect with the abandoned Chesapeake and Ohio canal at Cumberland, and so on to the Atlantic ocean? But read our correspondent's letter.

THE USES OF SURGERY.

The progress of medical science is continuous, and in some respects wonderful. The disease known as veriformis, that has until late years been considered incurable, now yields, in a large percentage of cases, to the skill of the surgeon, who no longer feels that he is the executioner, and that his patient is practically doomed to death when he takes scalpel in hand to begin the operation. The vermiform appendix has caused much trouble to doctors for many years, but it was always regarded as a necessary evil until lately, and when the deadly grape or other seed became lodged in this particular portion of the body it was understood that there was no way of saving the patient from a painful death. But we have changed all that. The surgeon goes to work boldly but cautiously, and cuts away the offending appendix, and with a good constitution to sustain the patient the operation is almost sure to be a success. The case described in THE POST, in which a young man was thought to be doomed to death, is a splendid instance of surgical skill, pointing to a time when there will be many other complaints now considered necessarily fatal that will be cured as easily as diseases that have long yielded to medical or surgical science.

Occasionally news comes from Europe that some eminent scientist has discovered a new remedy for a hitherto incurable disease, which is indorsed more or less by results. Thus we have the Pasteur inoculation for hydrophobia, Dr. KOCH'S panacea for tuberculosis, Dr. BROWN-SEQUARD'S elixir of life, and other "discoveries" more or less genuine. But it is allowed by the scientific men of all nations that the United States holds first place in surgical science, and that the doctors of this country can be trusted with delicate operations that call for almost superhuman skill and courage. There is much ignorant fear of the knife among people who do not understand the proper use of it in surgery, and who see only "butchery" in any operation that involves the use of implements. But the thoughtful people of the community are thankful that surgery has made such strides that operations can be performed which yield a large percentage of success in cases where, under the old system, there was nothing to be done but to let the patient die as easily as possible.

The discussion that has been going on in New York as to whether the surgeons of America are or are not reckless in the use of the knife seems to lean toward the negative, it being conceded that boldness is to a certain extent necessary in all surgical feats, and that the surgeon who hesitates is indeed lost—as a rule. There are thousands of people alive and in good health to-day who would have been in their graves long since had surgery not been bold as well as intelligent in this country.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The legislature of this State met on Tuesday, the day fixed by the constitution, and will organize without any delay, as the Republicans have a large majority in both branches, but fortunately for the people not sufficient to overcome the veto the constitution gives the governor on all bills presented him "he shall not approve."

Important questions of legislation will meet the members requiring careful consideration. A congressional and legislative apportionment based on principles of fairness and justice is demanded. If it is not conceded, and present laws maintained or similar unfair ones enacted, we hope to see the question of their constitutionality tested in the supreme court, as has been done in several Western States. The existing senate gerrymander, under the census of 1870, is a model of wrong and injustice in that line that has no parallel in the Union.

The laws regulating trusts and combinations should be made more effective so as to prevent legal delay in applying remedies, of which there is a strong illustration in the dilatory proceedings against the anthracite combine. The corporations and monopolies, unable to defeat the principle of righteous regulation, use the best legal talent they can purchase to interpose the quips and quibbles of the law. They only assent to a law they can drive a legal Conestaga wagon through. Radical work is wanted here.

There should be a well considered law passed applying the principle of arbitration to labor strikes and lockouts, and it should be made compulsory in so far as the power exists. This we take it will be the most important question to come before the legislature. Legislation is also demanded regulating the discipline of the National Guard in the matter of inflicting punishment. The powers of officers and courts martial in that respect should be clearly defined.

We hope to see this legislature strike from the statute books the odious oleomargarine law that has proved a source of oppression, persecution and blackmailing. It is simply infamous in intent and operation. There is no objection to laws that obtain in some States requiring the article to be properly labeled when exposed for sale, but absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale, under severe penalties, of a healthy article of food to serve a class interest is a relic of by-gone ages.

The legislators will find plenty of important work cut out for them this winter. If they will settle down to it with a will and dispense with their weekly adjournment from Friday until Tuesday, they will win golden opinions and good wishes to start with.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The general assembly has met, organized and listened to the strong and eminently suggestive message of Governor PATTISON. It has a straight road for much-needed work blazed out before it. The question is, will it be equal to its opportunities. Complaint was made yesterday by the president of the senate the press failed to appreciate the law-making assemblage. It will not lack appreciation and praise if it gets to work, ceases idling time four-fifths of the session, crowding the remaining fifth with party and ill-digested service, and then adjourn, leaving much undone of importance.

The candidates of the Republican caucuses and slate committees were all elected, although there was much discontent at the absorbing propensities of the Philadelphians. Hon. C. C. THOMPSON of Warren county was re-elected to preside over the destinies of legislation in the house of representatives, and Senator GOBIN to do the same in the senate in the absence of the lieutenant governor. The Democratic caucus candidates were Senator BROWN of York for president of the senate, and W. A. RITTER of Lycoming county for speaker. They received the party vote. In the senate, with two Republican absentees, it stood 17 to 31, and in the assembly 135 to 69.

The Republicans with scant decency and no courtesy carried through their scheme to seat W. H. ANDREWS of Crawford, although there is no question he was defeated at the November election by WM. HIGBY, Democrat. On a judicial contest, by throwing out illegal votes claimed on both sides, HIGBY'S majority was more than double; but the court decided in ANDREWS'S favor on a mere technicality. The decision threw out the votes of two townships on the ground the polling places were in adjacent townships. A great many elections in the State could be upset on this ground. The last legislature passed an act, which was signed by Governor PATTISON, making it lawful for any township which surrounds or immediately adjoins a borough or city to hold all elections within the limits of such borough or city; but the law failed to apply to townships holding elections in another township. In many instances such polling places are designated by the courts. ANDREWS gets the seat on a technicality, when he himself admits that a majority of the voters of his county rejected him. It is a performance worthy of the late State chairman.

PROMISE OF THE YEAR.

The year just passed has been notable because of labor troubles in the United States, Great Britain, France and Belgium. In this country they have been serious beyond precedent, and have raised questions in social economy for legislators to deal with. In the United States and Great Britain the year has alike been signalized by the most important general elections for years, and the triumph of progressive and liberal principles in both countries by the restoration to administrative power of GLADSTONE and CLEVELAND. France has had its usual ministerial changes, and its legislative department is now undergoing a purifying process that means much for the French people and government. It is a trial and test of the republic that we believe will result in added strength.

The new year brings the two great English-speaking nations face to face with important political and financial problems. In Great Britain it is home rule for Ireland, and in the United States the abandonment of a protective system and the application of the principles of tariff reform in the levy of imposts for revenue only. These are great questions, and have been before both people in a lively way, at intervals, for over a century. There is no doubt but their satisfactory adjustment is full of difficulty.

On the continent the question is now what it has been for ten years, whether the great war can be staved off for another year. The year opens with signs of a change in past conditions. Italy, overborne with debt and taxation, is inclined to withdraw from the heavy exactions of the German-Austrian alliance. Russia appears to have taken a chilly attitude toward France to the great delight of Germany, whose people are growing restive under heavy and long continued military and tax levies. War is as probable now as it has been any time for a half dozen years. On the sudden freak of an excited or tipsy ruler in Russia or Germany, or on a whirlwind of popular passion in France, millions of armed men may spring into the field any week, ready to butcher each other. It is the high and blessed condition of the American people to be exempt from such perilous conditions.

A GREAT POLITICAL FORCE.

The Tammany Hall election of members of its central organization for 1893 took place a few days ago. There was no contest, but a great rush to get under the shelter of the wigwam by Republicans and members of opposing Democratic factions. The basis of the Tammany organization is the general committee elected from each assembly district which has a voting membership of 3,539 and an actual membership of about 12,000. The committee of organization is selected from the general committee and has 900 voting members. The members of the general committee pay an assessment of $5 for the honor, and of the committee on organization $3. Then come the local committees, one for each assembly district, which average about 1,500 to the district, making a total of 45,000 for the city. These committeemen pay no dues, but are expected to belong to district clubs and pay assessments averaging about $3 a year, which goes to support clubrooms and their accessories. Tammany expects every member to be a worker, no matter whether he lives on Fifth avenue or Baxter street. Over all these various committees is the executive committee of thirty, composed of the appointed "leaders" of each district, and over it the potential CROKER, who keeps in close touch with every element of the organization down to the precinct and block committees.

Tammany is a wonderful organization, probably the most perfect in its way and for its work ever devised. Its history runs back over a hundred years. While great powers are conceded the leaders, the popular and representative element in the general committee is able to displace them if they become too arrogant or corrupt. One of Tammany's strongest points is that it gives the metropolis a good city government. The police, fire, educational, public parks and health departments are remarkably efficient. This is freely conceded by all New Yorkers, irrespective of politics. It comes high, but New York is wealthy and willing to pay.

OLD TIME SENATE FIGHT.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S interference in a senatorial fight in this State in 1857, immediately after he had been elected president, created a great deal of debate at the time, but was on a different line from that adopted by Mr. CLEVELAND in opposing Mr. MURPHY'S election in New York.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S election as president in 1856 was largely due to the political skill, intrepidity and zeal of JOHN W. FORNEY, a protege of BUCHANAN, who was chairman of the Democratic State committee, and after a deal of hard work carried the State at the October election of 1856. That settled the presidency. If Pennsylvania had gone Republican in October, General FREMONT would probably have carried the close States of the North at the November election, and been elected president instead of BUCHANAN. We would then most likely have had the events of 1861 in 1857.

Colonel FORNEY announced himself as a candidate for United States senator after the presidential election. As we recall events, HENRY D. PORTER of Westmoreland was his principal Democratic opponent. When the legislature met in January a letter was made public from Mr. BUCHANAN to one of the Democratic State officials warmly recommending Colonel FORNEY and urging his election to the senate. Colonel FORNEY got the caucus nomination, but the defection of four Democratic assemblymen wiped out the narrow Democratic majority on joint ballot and elected SIMON CAMERON.

Some attempt was made then and later to excuse the conduct of the bolters on the ground Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter indorsing Colonel FORNEY was an attempt at dictation by the president-elect. But this was not accepted as the honest reasons. They were believed to be solid cash paid down to the bolters. Either that or their votes were given in repayment of personal obligations they were under to General CAMERON.

It was not long after this that Colonel FORNEY turned on Mr. BUCHANAN and became the most bitter and unrelenting opponent of his administration.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE suspicion that the students of a Chicago medical college are spreading smallpox, as a result of their studies in a pesthouse, is a terrible one. If disease is to be promulgated through the carelessness of doctors, either embryonic or full-fledged, where is safety for the people to be looked for?

AS LONG as the esteemed *Gazette* claims to be the bright, particular organ of Mr. QUAY, pushing its advocacy of his election over a well-qualified townsman, the less it says of MURPHY of New York the better for its claims to consistency. MURPHY and QUAY float in the same boat politically. They rely on the machine power of politics, and if the question was left to the voters of New York and Pennsylvania neither of them could come within a hundred thousand votes of being elected to the federal senate.

THE death roll of 1892 is not so imposing in great names as recent years. The greatest loss has been in the world of letters, in the deaths of TENNYSON, WHITTIER, WALT WHITMAN and GEO. WM. CURTIS. JAY GOULD, CYRUS W. FIELD and EDWARD C. KNIGHT represent the kings of finance and business who have joined the silent majority. Monarchs, ministers, diplomats, statesmen and politicians have been singularly exempt, there being no name of great and recognized prominence in the death roll of the year. The archer has been busy as ever, but to a greater extent than for years the noted ones of the earth have escaped.

THE demand for big ocean steamers continues and the dimensions of the Great Eastern will soon be reached and passed. The Cunarder Campania, launched a few weeks ago, is 620 feet long and her horse power will be 30,000. The White Star line proposes to build at Belfast a steamer 700 feet long. The Great Eastern was 680 feet long and 82 feet breadth, but had only 7,650 horse power. This was the cause of her failure. The power was deficient for the bulk. The City of Paris, but 500 feet long and 63 feet breadth, has nearly three times the horse power the Great Eastern had, or 20,605, against 7,650, while the Campania, 60 feet shorter and 17 feet less breadth, will have 30,000. These figures give the explanation of the Great Eastern's failure.

CANNED GOODS GO UP.

Tomatoes Are Scarce and Are on the Rise.

Philadelphia Times.

The sudden sharp advances in the price of canned tomatoes in the past three days has stirred up an activity in the trade such as has not been known for several years. Prominent dealers say the market is almost bare of tomatoes largely. H. Trainor, the general manager for Comly & Flanigan, wholesale grocers, in speaking of the sudden rise in price yesterday, said: "Usually at this time of year tomatoes are at their dullest and many dealers presuming on the usual state of affairs have waited for tomatoes to go down until they were compelled to buy. The fact is the market is almost bare of tomatoes."

Thomas Martindale yesterday said: "I have just sold a large block of tomatoes at 95 cents which one week ago would not have brought more than 88 or 89 cents. We have been free sellers during the entire time the price was rising."

Philadelphia is conceded to be the center of the canned tomato industry of the world. It is here that the advances are made early in the season to the growers for tin, sugar and cases. The tomato industry has grown to such gigantic proportions that the average annual pack of the United States is nearly 3,000,000 cases containing two dozen three-pound cans each. The export trade in the last few years has leaped into considerable prominence. Formerly 500 to 1,000 cases was a large order to come from England, but this season a Philadelphia house received an order from London for 40,000 cases.

Merchant—I shall advance your salary $50 this year. You have been remarkably correct and careful for the past 12 months. Haven't made a single mistake, have you?

Bookkeeper—Only one.

Merchant—What was that?

Bookkeeper—I thought I should get a raise of a hundred at least.

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CAN IT BE TRUE?

A Rumor That Pittsburgh's Charter Has Been Decided Unconstitutional.

AS YET IT'S ONLY AN INTIMATION

City Attorney Moreland Says He Knows Nothing About It.

LIST OF LOCAL CASES PENDING.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—There is a report current here among some well-informed people to the effect that the supreme court of the State has filed a decision, or has given an intimation it will file one, affecting prejudicially the constitutionality of the charter of the city of Pittsburgh. It is not known whether the opinion is on a case directly involving the constitutionality of the charter or on one in which the question comes in collaterally but nevertheless effectively. It is not an unheard-of proceeding for the court to indicate in advance its action in an important case, and to this extent the rumor has plausibility. No details, however, can be ascertained, but the important element of the opinion is said to be that the court decides that the charter is unconstitutional; but whether wholly so, or only in part, remains to be disclosed, if there is indeed any accuracy in the report at all.

If it should prove true, however, and it should be necessary for the present legislature to provide the city of Pittsburgh with a new charter, or to largely amend the present one, it will be found that Governor Pattison will have considerable potency in shaping the character of the new law. It will have to be acceptable to him to escape his veto, and a charter that would suit him and the people of Pittsburgh would be most obnoxious to the Pittsburgh bosses.

City Attorney W. C. Moreland was seen last night in regard to the above matter and asked:

"Are there any cases pending in the supreme court in which there are likely to be decisions affecting directly or indirectly the constitutionality of the charter of the city of Pittsburgh?"

To this question Mr. Moreland replied that there were no cases affecting the city's charter; but he stated that there were several cases in which the city was interetsed.

When asked for a list of them, Mr. Moreland said he was unable to give it in full, but could name five. These were appeals from the report of the board of viewers on Amberson avenue, the appellant being A. H. Childs and others; on Shiloh street, the appeal being made by Wilson and others; on Boggs avenue, the appeal being made by Shanley and others; on Omega street, the appellant being Travers and others, and on Tioga street, the appeal being made by Rich and others.

Mr. Moreland said that these cases involved the simple question of practice under the street legislation of 1891, and in no manner touches the validity or constitutionality of that act, the question being, first, whether parties who filed no exceptions before the board of viewers had the right to file exceptions in court and be heard thereon; second, the real basis on which the viewers were to ascertain the cost and expenses of public improvements.

Mr. Moreland was unable to say just how far the decision goes in the above cases, having not yet seen the opinion of the court. He expected to receive it last night, but for some reason did not get word from the prothonotary at Philadelphia. He expects to hear from there today.

Mr. Moreland went on to say that by far the most important case in which the city is interested is whether the act of 1877 relating to the collection of delinquent taxes repealed the act of 1871, known as the "registry act." The act of 1877 provides that property sold on a delinquent tax lien shall vest a title in the purchaser, whether the real owner is named or not. The act of 1871 prohibits the sale of any property upon liens for delinquent taxes, or other municipal liens, without giving notice with due process of law to the registered owner. It was contended that these two acts could not stand together, but the supreme court decides that both acts are valid, the city attorney said.

The advantage of the decision is that the city can always know the owners of property within its borders, and if they fail to pay taxes their property can be sold either in the name of the last registered owner in the name of an unknown owner, and purchaser will take a perfectly good title.

Mr. Moreland also cited another case which the supreme court had just decided and which was of great interest to Pittsburgh. It was the appeal of Booth & Flinn in the suit to recover interest on an unpaid debt on a contract for public improvement. The supreme court decided that interest could not be collected on such a debt until two years after the completion of the work.

RELATIONS WITH HAWAII.

STRONG SENTIMENT DEVELOPING FOR ANNEXATION.

Americans Already Control the Islands by Ownership of Land.

TACOMA, WASH., Jan. 4.—W. E. Simpson is back from Honolulu, where he had breakfast with the queen of Hawaii, and met the ministry and other officers in charge of the kingdom. The valuation of the kingdom is now placed at $36,500,000. Of this merchants of the United States own $26,500,000, and because of this vested interest everybody in authority assured Mr. Simpson that the first duty of the Hawaiian government would be always to protect the American investors. Acting in part upon this assurance, Mr. Simpson, as the representative of a Puget Sound steamship company, agreed to establish a new steamship line, and to show the appreciation by the reigning ministry of American enterprise, the legislature then in session appropriated $500,000 monthly subsidy.

From the queen, the ministry, consuls and others Mr. Simpson learned that, while many natives favored annexation of the Sandwich islands to the United States, it was the policy of the Harrison administration not to take charge of these islands unless pressed to do so by the failure of self-government there, and for the purpose of protecting the interests of its citizens. This policy is satisfactory to the present ministry, which is composed mostly of successful business men. However, discontented politicians and Englishmen are trying to convince the natives that it would be beneath their dignity to become subjects of the United States. The English wish the natives to understand that it would be humiliating to lose their monarchial form of government and be placed under the republic of the United States. But natives own less than 5 per cent of the total valuation of the islands, and aside from creating dissension and revolution, it is evident under the present ministry that the meddlesome English could accomplish nothing.

Interference of the English is pernicious as regards the granting of Pearl harbor to the United States as a coaling station. The natives are told, truthfully, it is said, that the United States will not accept concessions at Pearl harbor unless it has absolute control of the harbor. The English agents then say to the natives: "It would be very humiliating, you know, to have to ask the United States for permission to enter your own harbors. If the United States has absolute control you cannot enter Pearl harbor without the consent of the United States."

In this way many natives are prejudiced against the granting of any privileges at all to the United States at Pearl harbor. The leader of the English meddlers has returned to London to report. By this date the Hawaiian legislature has adjourned until May, 1894, until which time no action can be taken regarding annexation. Annexation had its origin, Mr. Simpson was told, in the desire of the sugar kings of Hawaii to get rid of paying duty on sugar by becoming a part of the United States.

THE SHIP CANAL PROJECT.

Mr. Dalzell Thinks Private Subscriptions Will Pay For a Survey.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Mr. Dalzell will make another attempt at this session to get a bill through congress providing for a survey for the proposed Lake Erie and Ohio river ship canal. Mr. Dalzell realizes that congress is now in no mood to spend any money on the survey, and therefore he will change his bill by striking out that portion of it which provides for an appropriation and merely asks the sanction of congress to have the survey made under goverment supervision, the expense to be defrayed by private individuals. Mr. Dalzell believes that if the bill can be got through in this form there is enough interest among the citizens of Pittsburgh on the scheme to make it certain that the money to defray the expense of the survey will be forthcoming.

Mr. Beltzhoover is going to try to persuade the house committee on rules to give a day at this session for the discussion of the Pennsylvania border raids bill. He has no expectation that a vote can be reached on the bill, but would like to have it discussed.

EX-MINISTER PHELPS.

The Vermont Democrat Avers He Is Out of Politics.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Ex-United States Minister E. J. Phelps is stopping at the Clarendon hotel in this city. To a reporter this morning who asked him his views on the political outlook, Mr. Phelps said: "I am altogether out of politics, and, therefore, have no opinion whatever to give about the present outlook. Even if I had, I do not think it would be expedient for me to do so at this time. You may say, however, that Mr. Cleveland has my heartiest wishes for a successful administration, and I have no doubt he will accomplish this. As to what his policy will be I do not know, nor do I care to express any opinion on the tariff question. I am busy at present as counsel preparing the case of the United States in the Bering sea controversy for presentation before the commission when they shall assemble in Paris next March, and really have no time to consider politics. I shall go to Paris about the latter part of February."

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Doctors, Preachers, Druggists, Editors, Poets, Merchants, Teachers and Soldiers Tell the Same Story.

PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH.

Dr. S. B. Hartman of the Surgical hotel, Columbus, O., says: For a number of years my professional duties have compelled me to be much on the road, traveling long distances by rail night and day, exposed to all kinds of vicissitudes, sleeping and eating in different hotels continually, and through it all I have preserved myself from any derangement of body resulting from catching cold. This could not have been done without Pe-ru-na. At the slightest evidence of a cold a few doses of Pe-ru-na invariably checked it. If I found myself hawking or frequently blowing my nose, instead of letting it go, as the average man would do, I always took Pe-ru-na for a few days, and at no time in my extensive travels have I been obliged to stop a day on account of my health.

Rev. J. C. Randall, Sulphur Springs, Tex., says: I have used Pe-ru-na in my family first for my wife in lung trouble. She has been greatly benefited, has passed over the winter, so far, with a great deal less trouble than for years. I have also found it of great benefit in two cases of la grippe in my family......Eldon J. Oliver of Westborough, O., writes: I have been troubled with chronic catarrh for a number of years, and could obtain nothing that would effect a permanent cure. I was advised by my druggist to try your medicines. I began to use Pe-ru-na, and am pleased to inform you that it has helped me more than any medicine I ever tried. I heartily recommend it to all afflicted with catarrh .....W. T. Powell (editor and publisher *Independent*), Clarington, Monroe county, Ohio, says: I was taken sick with bronchitis and catarrhal fever. My head was in a terrible condition—could neither see nor hear scarcely—and my lungs were very badly affected, being so tight and sore I could hardly breathe. I coughed almost constantly. I used three bottles of Pe-ru-na and was completely cured, and have felt better ever since than I had for years....Mary Gordon Duffee (the authoress and poetess), Blount Springs, Ala., writes: It affords me much pleasure to testify to the merits of your Pe-ru-na. I can speak in the highest terms of it—having used it with great benefit to myself—and recommend it to my friends with like results....James M. Queen, Johnstown, W. Va., says: I have been sorely afflicted for several years. Pe-ru-na cured me. It is the greatest medicine in the world....Prof. Paul S. Newman, East Farmington, Polk county, Wis., says: I was taken sick last September, 1891, with a severe pain over my chest and a dreadful cough. Being under treatment for more than five months and did not seem to improve, I resolved that I would put myself under the Pe-ru-na treatment. I am considered to be in perfect health now and rid of my bronchial catarrh. Thanks to Pe-ru-na, I owe my whole health to its use......Andrew Walker, Selma, Iowa, writes: I have been afflicted with catarrh of the head, nose and throat for 12 years. I tried several catarrh remedies, with only temporary relief. I began taking Pe-ru-na as directed on the bottle, and commenced to improve at once, and continued to improve as I continued to use the Pe-ru-na. I am a broken-down veteran soldier, 57 years old, and I heartily recommend Pe-ru-na to all catarrh sufferers.

Catarrh cannot be cured by local treatment alone. A thorough course of internal treatment with Pe-ru-na affords the only reasonable prospect of cure. Sprays, douches, inhalants and gargles sometimes relieve but never cure. Pe-ru-na cures by removing the cause. It gradually eradicates the catarrh from the system, whatever its location. An illustrated treatise on catarrh will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, O.—a complete guide to the prevention and cure of coughs, colds, consumption and all climatic diseases of winter.

WHEELING BOODLE SCANDAL.

A Bridge Company of That City Cries Fraud.

SEVERAL OF THE DIRECTORS ARE SUED.

They and Others Said to Have Secured $152,000.

THE ACCUSED ARE ALL PROMINENT MEN.

WHEELING, Jan. 4.—A great sensation was sprung in this city by the filing of a suit by the Wheeling Bridge Company against William P. Hubbard, John M. Sweeney, W. D. Uptegraff, Henry Schmulbach, J. E. Hughes, F. J. Park, Trustee George W. G. Ferris and Gustav Kaufman at a late hour this afternoon by Attorneys Caldwell & Caldwell.

After the usual preliminaries the bill recites that the plaintiff is reliably informed that before the creation of the two bridges of the company had been commenced, the defendants George W. G. Ferris and Gustav Kaufman, W. P. Hubbard, W. D. Uptegraff and John M. Sweeney had estimated the cost of the work contemplated would be the sum of $327,000; that the five defendants last mentioned, three of them being directors of the company, had secretly and fraudulently combined together and arrived at the understanding and agreement with each other that Ferris and Kaufman should make one offer to the board of directors to take the construction of the company's works according to the plans and specifications for $452,000, being $125,000 in excess of the estimate they had made; that the three defendants, who were members of the board, it was understood and agreed, should by their influence and votes, secure the acceptance of said offer by the board, which was accordingly done at the meeting held February 24, 1890.

And the plaintiff further alleges that the excess, $125,000, was to be divided equally between the five parties mentioned after it was paid over to Ferris and Kaufman at the completion of the work. The plaintiff claims that the completed work did not cost more than $320,000, the company thus being defrauded out of $152,000, and that the above fraudulent and enormously excessive price was secured without the knowledge or notice to any of the other stockholders or directors, except the five so contracting.

The Wheeling Bridge Company is a corporation which recently constructed the steel bridges connecting this city with Bridgeport, O. The defendants in the suit are leading citizens of Wheeling, Mr. Hubbard being a leading attorney.

Hon. Henry M. Russell, attorney for Mr. Hubbard, one of the defendants, in an interview to-night denies that Mr. Hubbard had any connection whatever with the alleged fraudulent transactions. The other defendants have not been seen. Eastern capitalists are heavy stockholders in the bridge company.

FIGHT WITH A MANIAC.

Mrs. Chamberlain's Awful Struggle With Her Insane Brother.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., Jan. 4.—For several days past John Montgomery, who has been making his home with his sister, Mrs. J. F. Chamberlain of Big Beaver township, has been acting queerly, and last night, while he and his sister were alone in the house, he became a raving maniac. Seizing a huge bread-knife he made a furious attack on the woman. She is large and powerful, and when she found she could not escape him she grappled with the lunatic and fought to prevent him from cutting her with the knife, shrieking for help while the struggle was in progress. Some belated passers heard her cries and broke down the locked door just as Thompson had thrown the fainting and exhausted woman to the floor. In the fight with his sister and the subsequent struggle with his captors, the interior of the house was badly wrecked, but the maniac was beaten and bound with ropes before the rescuers let up on him. 'Squire Anderson committed him to Dixmont, and this morning he was taken to the asylum. Mrs. Chamberlain is in a dangerous condition as the result of her awful experience.

How It Was!

At the battle of Gettysburg I was shot through the left leg and sent to the hospital. The army surgeons relieved me, but pronounced my case incurable. It discharged pieces of bone, and for years I have suffered with a running sore. I tried everything which my limited means would allow, and experienced no relief until I tried Sulphur Bitters. I am now almost well and shall continue their use.—*Old Soldier.*

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THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST.

Mrs. Sarah Muir
Of Minneapolis.

For Women

Hood's Sarsaparilla is Especially Adapted to Cure Difficulties Peculiar to the Sex

The restoring and invigorating properties of Hood's Sarsaparilla, combined with its power to vitalize and enrich the blood, render it peculiarly adapted for all troubles peculiar to women—that tired feeling, or debility caused by change of season, climate or life. Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished very gratifying results in many cases. Read the following:

"I was for a long time a sufferer from

Female Weakness

and tried many remedies and physicians, to no good pupose. One day I read one of the Hood's Sarsaparilla books, and thought I would try a bottle of the medicine. It made so great a difference in my condition that I took three bottles more and found myself **perfectly well.** I have also given

Hood's Sarsaparilla

to the children, and find that it keeps them in good health. I am willing that this shall be used for the benefit of others." MRS. SARAH MUIR, 308 16th av., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

SILVER COINAGE.

Representative Harter Introduces a Radical Joint Resolution.

ITS TERMS CREATE SURPRISE.

He Would Indefinitely Suspend the Purchase of Bullion.

NO CERTAIN TIME LIMIT FIXED.

United States Must Wait For an International Coinage Agreement.

DOES HE TALK FOR CLEVELAND?

Stewart Argues Against Stopping the Purchase.

SHERMAN FAVORS THE ANTI-OPTION BILL

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Renewed interest on the silver question has been aroused by the Harter resolution, presented in the house. It has been known for some time that a resolution of this kind, somewhat more radical than the similar resolution presented by Mr. Harter some time ago or the McPherson resolution now pending in the senate, would soon be presented for consideration. But the new resolution is more radical than even the opponents of silver here expected it would be. It had been supposed that it would fix a time limit during which no silver should be purchased or coined, something that might be supposed to represent the views of the incoming administration and satisfy the business interests that have been so long in antagonism over this question.

As a result financiers and business men, as well as politicians, were rather taken aback by the proposition to suspend entirely the purchase of silver until an international agreement was reached, and that without any special time limit. The failure of the Brussels conference is looked upon as so decided that little hope is entertained here of a final decision of the question. A good deal of surprise has been manifested here, as well as in other parts of the country, over the apparent apathy of the business interests in this city, which at all previous times have been so prompt in coming forward to discuss the financial questions. Thus far no serious attempt has been made so much as to call a meeting of any of the exchanges or othe commercial organizations to advocate the adoption of the McPherson resolution, nor have any others been thus far proposed. Even the Reform club, which has generally been first in the field in all such cases, has been strangely quiet, and it is learned from inquiry from its officers that nothing of the kind has thus far been seriously proposed or considered.

It is generally thought that the movement in favor of the temporary suspension of coinage ought to come largely from the large cities of the West, as the claim is made that the business men of these cities are just as anxious for this temporary settlement of the silver question as the same element here, and that action on their part would be far more effective in producing the desired result than to have the movement originate in New York and Eastern cities. But in spite of the apparent lack of interest it is likely that the example set by Boston business men a few days ago will soon be followed. The question is, however, discussed in financial and political circles more than at any time since the movement which, two years ago, culminated in Mr. Cleveland's Reform club letter opposing the already pending free coinage bill. It is probable that some time within the next fortnight meetings will be held in different parts of the country to promote the passage of a resolution similar to that introduced by Mr. Harter, although one as radical would be gladly accepted.

It is suggested that Speaker Crisp has agreed to do what he can to promote the consideration and passage of some measure repealing the Sherman law of 1890. On the other hand most of the men generally interested in this despair of positive action during the present session of congress.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Stewart Opposes Repeal of the Sherman Act—Sherman Supports the Anti-Option Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The senate resumed business to-day at the close of its holiday recess with a fair show of industry and an attendance of a few more than a quorum. Mr. Allison of Iowa made his first appearance this session, having been a delegate to the international monetary conference.

The certificates of the election of presidential electors from the States of Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Mississippi, Iowa, Nevada, Vermont, Idaho, Virginia, Massachusetts and West Virginia were presented by the vice president and placed on file.

After the introduction of sundry bills and resolutions, Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire moved that on Friday next, after the routine morning business, and on Saturday, if necessary, the two bills having relation to the danger of the introduction of cholera into the United States, shall be the special orders and have exclusive consideration on those days, without otherwise displacing the "unfinished business." It seemed to him that if any bills were entitled to preference they were.

KEEPING OUT CHOLERA.

They represented different methods of dealing with the apprehended cholera—one a total suspension of immigration for one year, and the other increased quarantine powers to the executive branch of the government. He understood that the executive, even without additional legislative authority, proposed to issue within a few days regulations concerning quarantine that would have an important bearing on the subject. He was willing that the quarantine bill should be first considered and disposed of.

Mr. Harris of Tennessee, who had reported the quarantine bill, agreed with the senator from New Hampshire that these two questions were of the highest importance and that action should be taken upon them at the earliest day possible.

Mr. Washburn of Minnesota recognized the importance of the measures referred to, but thought the anti-options bill was still more important. If an agreement could be reached for a vote on it next week he would not object to the request of the senator from New Hampshire. Mr. Harris did not think that there was any disposition anywhere to defeat a final vote on the anti-option bill. He saw no reason why some time next week the senate might not come to a vote upon it. After some further colloquy Mr. Chandler's proposition was agreed to, and at the suggestion of Mr. Teller of Colorado the McGarrahan bill went over till Tuesday next in the morning hour.

STEWART TALKS FOR SILVER.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada called up Mr. McPherson's joint resolution to suspend all purchases of silver bullion under the Sherman act, and gave notice of an amendment to it, being the bill introduced by himself on December 12, with the third section modified so as to make its closing sentence read: "And all silver bullion belonging to the United States shall be coined as rapidly as possible, without delaying coinage for depositors." He proceeded to address the senate in an argument against the repeal of the act of 1890 and in favor of free coinage. The people at the last election, he said, voted for no principle but change. The Republicans would not agree to change. The Democrats promised to change tariff schedules. The voters decided that no change could be for the worse; any change might be beneficial. Over a million voters, without hope of success, protested by voting for Weaver. Others stayed at home in apathy or disgust, but enough voted to defeat Harrison and elect Cleveland. If the Democratic party would remonetize silver and give relief, its lease of power would be indefinite. But if it failed and the corner on gold was maintained, both the old parties would be overwhelmed at the next election. The matter went over without action.

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

The senate at 2 P. M. took up the anti-option bill as the unfinished business. An amendment was offered by Mr. Washburn, and agreed to, inserting in section 2 words so as to make the proviso read, "That such contract or agreement shall not be made, settled for delivery or settlement of difference, or by any other mode of performance or settlement, in or upon any board of trade, etc."

Mr. White of Louisiana moved to insert in section 3 the word "flour" as one of the articles referred to. Mr. Washburn said that he would make no objection to the proposed amendment.

Mr. Sherman of Ohio said that personally he stood neutral in regard to the bill, as he did not believe it would accomplish what was expected of it. Still he was disposed to vote for it in deference to the opinions of leading agricultural societies and individual farmers. The farmers of the country had got it fixed strongly in their minds that the sales condemned by the bill depressed the market at the critical periods when they had to sell their products. Therefore he was disposed to vote for the bill so as to secure the farmers and producers from unlawful contracts and combinations.

POWER OF CONGRESS DOUBTED.

It was very doubtful, however, whether it was within the constitutional power of congress to regulate contracts, and to make things lawful or unlawful, unless they entered into interstate or foreign commerce. But he thought that congress ought in some way (if it could do so under the powers conferred upon it by the constitution) to secure to the farmers the fair and just market price for their products. He therefore thought that the object of the bill was right, and that it ought to be, if possible, carried into law in some constitutional way. There was now less than two months' time in which to discharge all the ordinary duties of the session. He therefore hoped that the senate would proceed to a speedy vote on a bill which was intended to stop or mitigate gambling in the products of the country.

Mr. White's amendment was agreed to. Mr. White moved to strike out the provisions at the end of section 2, and addressed the senate in advocacy of that motion. The vote was taken after further discussion and resulted — yeas 12, nays 30. As a quorum did not vote the roll of senators was called. Forty-four senators, just a quorum, answered to their names; but without further action on Mr. White's amendment the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

THE HOUSE RESUMES.

Mr. Harter Presents a Resolution to Suspend the Purchase of Silver Bullion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Although there was a great deal of noise and bustle in the hall of the house this morning before the hour of noon, it was caused mainly by members-elect and visitors, there being few of the present members in attendance. Prominent among the latter was Mr. McCreary of Kentucky, who was cordially greeted by his associates, and who ran the gauntlet of questions as to the doings of the monetary commission, of which he was a member. With his pleasant smile he responded to the interrogatories, but his answers were rather non-committal.

At 12 o'clock the speaker, in a clear voice, called the house to order. Mr. Martin of Indiana called up the tri-State pension bills on the calendar of unfinished business. Mr. Bland of Missouri became a stumbling block to the speedy passage of the measures. He made no speech against them, but said that in view of the laws permitting almost anyone to secure a pension, it was time for congress to call a halt. The treasury was in a deplored condition, mainly on account of extraordinary squandering of pension. The disability pension act should be amended and the pensioners under the law compelled to prove disability.

Mr. Harter of Ohio, objecting to the suspension of the silver purchase resolution introduced in the senate by Mr. McPherson of New Jersey, on the ground that it gives to the secretary of the treasury greater control over the subject than any man could wish, and more than congress ought to place in the hands of any officer of the government, offered a substitute in the nature of a joint resolution providing as follows:

"That all further purchases of silver bullion by the United States of America shall cease from and after the passage or adoption of this resolution, and that said purchases shall not be resumed until an international agreement shall be reached, which agreement shall at least include Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States of America; and which agreement shall fix the valuation at which silver bullion will thereafter be received for coinage, without limit as to quantity, at the mints of all the nations which are parties to the international agreement."

Mr. Harter thinks this resolution should accomplish the same result and not be open to the same objection as the McPherson resolution. "It would, moreover," he says, "be a notice to the world that we are ready to join with other civilizations in the coinage of silver on any agreed upon international ratio, and that meanwhile we declined going on raking their chestnuts in for them at the risk of commercial disaster and national disgrace. Mr. Harter says he believes that silver purchases have greatly contracted the currency during the last 24 or 25 months, and that after counting in the notes issued by the government in payment for pig silver the annual volume of the currency is to-day probably at least $200,000,000, and perhaps $250,000,000 smaller than if we had been out of the silver speculation entirely.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Martin of Indiana that the term of all persons appointed to offices under the United States shall be four years, whether under civil service rules or otherwise, and no person is to be eligible to hold office for more than eight years and all persons having held office for this length of time or longer are not to be eligible to hold office after July 4, 1893.

Mr. Otis of Kansas offered a bill creating a department of transportation and providing for the construction of a Nicaragua ship canal. The department is to have general supervision of the carrying trade of the entire country and to exercise all the powers of the interstate commerce commission, which would be abolished.

Mr. Outhwaite, who has interested himself in the newspaper attacks upon Representative Lodge, introduced a resolution directing the committee on the library to inquire into the use and control of certain funds of the State.

Woman Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Warren from the select committee on woman suffrage to-day reported to the senate a joint resolution to amend the constitution extending the right of suffrage to women. It provides that the right of citizenship shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex, and that congress shall have the power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce this provision. Senator Vance presented a minority report.

Senator Kenna.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Kenna is a very sick man, but is a trifle more comfortable this evening. Dr. Sowers thinks he will survive the night.

WITH but little care and no trouble, the beard and mustache can be kept a uniform brown or black color by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

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IT IS SO EASY TO CONTRACT A COLD, which from its obstinacy may entail a long siege of discomforts before getting rid of it, that the afflicted should resort at once to that old established remedy Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will speedily remove all coughs and colds, and help you to avoid all complications involving the throat and lungs.

TERRIBLE BATTLE.

Twenty-Two Men Reported Killed in a Conflict in North Carolina.

IT STARTED OVER A LYNCHING.

Calvin Snipes Dragged From Jail Over Many Dead Bodies.

THE CONFLICT IS STILL RAGING.

JOHNSTON CITY, TENN., Jan. 4.—The report comes from Bakersville, just across the mountains in Mitchell county, North Carolina, that Calvin Snipes, the murderer of Isaac Osborne, was lynched at that place this morning. The lynching led to a terrible conflict in which about two dozen men were killed. Further trouble is expected.

The facts which led up to the terrible lynching affray were as follows:

Aaron Wiseman and Calvin Snipes were partners in the operation of an illicit distillery in the mountains of Mitchell county, and had told William Osborne and Isaac Osborne, two brothers, where the distillery was situated. William Osborne reported the distillery to the officials at Bakersville, the county seat, and helped them to destry it. Wiseman and Snipes suspected Isaac Osborne as the reporter.

On the night of August 27, 1892, Snipes and Wiseman, armed with Winchesters, went to the house of Isaac Osborne and called him up. Mr. Osborne came to the door and the culprits opened fire, almost riddling him with bullets. Wiseman and Snipes were arrested, but sufficient evidence could not be obtained against Wiseman and he was released. Snipes was bound to the superior court on purely circumstantial evidence. He was placed in jail and after being confined about two weeks, confessed to the killing in the manner above related.

Before daylight this morning William Osborne, a brother of the murdered man, and the real informer, with a large party of his friends, all heavily armed, went to the jail in Bakersville and demanded Snipes. The sheriff had learned of their intention and had gathered a large posse to protect the jail. The demand of the mob was refused and the jail was assaulted. A terrible conflict followed, but Snipes was dragged out over dead bodies and was hung to a tree. After he was captured by the mob another effort was made by the sheriffs to retake him. This led to further loss of life.

In the struggle 11 of the sheriff's posse were killed, as also were 11 of the mob. It was one of the bloodiest riots that ever occurred in North Carolina, and a messenger just from there says that both sides are still fighting and many more people are being killed.

Those of the sheriff's posse who were killed are James N. Williams, Dan F. Ritchie, Robert N. Jones, Philip B. Sams, Elmer Johnson, Wm. Reed, Tom N. Beckner, J. Wallace Laws, Nathan R. Pannel, George N. Hallifield and Tom Hale.

Those of the mob killed are John Worth, William Osborne, Theodore G. Bailiff, William Perry, John Osborne, Phil Crowder, Jim Nance, Will Butler, Hagery Byrd, Owen Thomas and Jack Phillips.

The whole country is going wild over the war between law and order, and recruits are arriving hourly from the adjoining counties for both sides.

AN INDIANA FIGHT.

Six Men Seriously Injured in a Barroom Battle.

BRAZIL, IND., Jan. 4.—The little town of Cory a few miles south of here was the scene of a fight Monday night in which six men were seriously and probably fatally hurt. For several weeks six or eight young men claiming to be cowboys from Missouri had been loitering around the city making Cory their headquarters and occasionally raising considerable disturbances, which culminated in a riot in which over 15 persons were engaged. The cowboys entered Wm. Stagg's saloon in a menacing manner and demanded drinks, refusing to pay for them. This caused a general fusillade, as several natives were in the saloon, and for over an hour a desperate battle ensued the participants using revolvers, beer glasses and every missile obtainable. One man was struck on the head with a flying missile and his skull fractured. Six persons were more or less seriously hurt in the altercation.

RIOTING IN HOLLAND.

ANARCHISTS INCITE UNEMPLOYED MEN TO VIOLENCE.

Soldiers and Policemen Called Out to Quell the Trouble—Seven Killed.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 4.—The unemployed of Swartsluis, on the Oueryssel, held an out-door meeting to-day, and after listening to several anarchist speeches began rioting. They visited all the finest houses, smashed the windows and stoned several residents of the town. When the police approached the rioters attacked them with sticks and stones. A rioter was shot dead by a policeman at whom he was aiming a carbine. Two policemen were beaten into unconsciousness, and many rioters were wounded. About 30 were arrested.

Similar riots took place in Pakila and Sappermeer. The police were put to flight by the mob in Sappermeer after six policemen nad been wounded. The military were called out and charged the mob. They were repulsed, leaving behind a soldier who was almost beaten to death. They then opened fire. Two rioters were killed, five others were severely wounded and many were slightly wounded. Twenty men were arrested.

West Virginia Senatorial Candidates.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Jan. 4.—The announcement that ex-Senator J. N. Camden would be a candidate for the United States senate in place of Senator Faulkner has stirred up this section. There are now 12 candidates for the position as follows: Senator Faulkner, ex-Senator Camden, Governor Fleming, ex-Governor Wilson, John J. Davis of Clarksburg, Alfred Caldwell, J. W. St. Clair, Joseph E. Chilton, R. S. Carr, Oakey Johnson, Judge Brannon of Weston, and C. Wood Dailey. With such a field the showing for a first-class fight at Charleston next week is excellent.

Outlaw Wyatt Escapes.

GUTHRIE, O. TY., Jan. 4.—Ellsworth Wyatt, the member of the Dalton gang who was captured in Indiana and brought here, escaped from the jail last evening. The Salvation Army had been given permission to hold services in the jail for the prisoners, who were allowed to gather in the corridor. While the services were in progress Wyatt slipped past the guards.

Joseph Evans Refused Pardon.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—The board of pardons has granted a pardon to Louis E. Pfeffer of Philadelphia, whose term for rehypothecating stocks expires Saturday. Joseph Evans, Allegheny county, manslaughter, was refused.

EVICTED IRISHMEN.

DILLON WARNS THE TENANTS' COMMISSION OF DANGER.

A Short List of the Evictions in the Various Districts.

DUBLIN, Dec. 4.—The evicted tenants commission resumed its session to-day. Mr. Dillon made an earnest plea in behalf of the reinstatement of evicted tenants, and he produced statistics showing the number of good settlements made through the plan of campaign between landlords and tenants. He said that unless the landlords wanted to see the agitation of the past 12 years recommenced and repeated, they would bring about a satisfactory settlement with evicted tenants. The country was like a match, and there was needed very little to start a big flame—a land war, as there was before.

Mr. Dillon stated that the total amount received from all sources for the support of evicted tenants under the plan of campaign was £234,000.

In a recent issue of the Manchester *Guardian* Wm. O'Brien gave the following list of evictions by the Tory landlords within a period of two or three days:

"County Mayo—Nine families evicted from their cabins in the frightfully congested district of Bohaun (landlords, Messrs. Mitchell of Bradford) all for ancient arrears. Public relief works had to be started last year to keep tenants now evicted from starving; people's crops still in the ground, neither food or shelter available for the winter. County Cork—District Inspector Langhorne and 39 armed policemen broke through the roof of the house of a respectable tenant of R. H. Townsend, J. P., near Skibbereen, and evicted the family while the father and mother were both lying ill, and a demented daughter roaming about the scene singing. Three other tenants on same estate ejected. County Monaghan—Homestead of John McKenna, on the Anketell grove estate, razed to the earth and the furniture broken in pieces by emergency men; a neighboring tenant sentenced to seven days in jail for digging McKenna a meal of potatoes on his own land. The house of another tenant, Mary McKenna, was also torn down. County Clare—Captain Croker, sub sheriff, with a force of bailiffs and riflemen, has been all the week in wholesale seizures for rent in various parts of the country, left Ennis at midnight to raid the tenants' cattle on the notorious Bodike estate of Colonel O'Callaghan; angry crowds; milk cows seized; six farms to be sold by sheriff's auction." And so on from county to county, and from day to day."

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Russian Miners Imprisoned Ten Days Without Food.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—Ten days ago in a mine on the Lonetz railway the miners set off a blast and the explosion was followed by a rush of water that the pumps were not able to cope with. The miners fled for their lives and all managed to reach the surface in safety, except eight men, who it was supposed had been drowned in the workings. The pumps were kept going night and day, and after a week they began to gain on the water. To-day the mine was declared safe to enter, and a party of miners went down to rescue the bodies of their comrades. They searched the main galleries, but found no trace of them. Finally in a steep working, that had been abandoned a long time ago, they almost stumbled over the men, who, it appears, had made for this point when they found escape by means of the shaft cut off. They were alive, but had their rescue been later by a few hours they would have died of starvation. For 10 days they had been without a morsel of food, and they were so weak they could hardly speak. They were removed to the surface as quickly as possible. Medical aid was summoned, and stimulants in very small quantities were given to them, after which they were allowed a little soup. The physicians state that with extreme care the eight men will probably recover.

RUSSIAN BANDITS.

They Boldly Attack the Residences of Wealthy Land Owners.

WARSAW, Jan. 4.—In Russian Poland, Province of Radem, a band of 20 brigands led by a notorious robber chief named Juliaan Voyte, attacked the residence of a wealthy land owner named Vetchkerovitch, who had refused to pay them blackmail. They slaughtered the live stock, plundered the house and set it on fire. The owner succeeded in escaping, although he was badly burned. Troops went in pursuit and the robbers were captured after wounding several soldiers. At the abode of the robber leader they found a large quantity of stolen wealth, the place also being fitted up in a rich and profuse style. In the cellar of Voyte's house a peasant was found whom the robber's chief was holding for ransom.

Another band of 16 masked brigands attacked the mansion of Baron Khovokh, near Alexandrovo, about 60 miles west of Warsaw. A severe conflict ensued, the baron aided by his servants and by peasants from the estate making a brave resistance to the bandits. Several persons were wounded on each side, but the bandits were at length repulsed.

JIMMY BURKE FIXED.

At Least Until the Democrats Get a Whack at Him.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Jimmy Burke, president of the Republican league of college clubs, has been provided with a comfortable berth by Secretary of the Treasury Foster. He has been given a place in the bureau of navigation, over which presides another young Irish Republican, Colonel E. C. O'Brien of New York. Mr. Burke's work will be to codify the navigation laws of the United States, which have not been codified since 1884. The salary is neat but not gaudy, and the duties are as arduous as the incumbent desires to make them.

A SCANDAL BREWING.

It May Be About the New Wernersville Insane Asylum.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—There is a probability that a scandal will grow out of the new insane asylum at Wernersville, Berks county, during the present session of the legislature. It is whispered that the operation is another Buddensick job. The foundations, it is said, are flimsy and unstable, and the State is not getting the worth of its money. The stone for the foundations, it is claimed, has been taken from the fences of the farm of 400 acres which was purchased as a site for the asylum, and is not heavy enough for the purpose. Foundation walls have been put up that would hardly stand alone. At least three senators have visited the new buildings and seen the condition of affairs for themselves. The last legislature made an initial appropriation of $400,000 for this hospital, which is intended for the incurable insane, and the aim is to make it first-class in every particular. If these reports are true it will be another argument in favor of the abolishment of the State board of charities which has general supervision over the construction. The attention of Governor Pattison has been directed to the manner in which the work is being performed. It is probable that the legislature will be asked to make an investigation.

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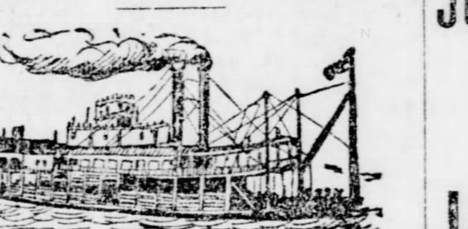
STEAMBOAT AND RIVER NEWS.



The Condition of the Lower Ohio. Stages of Water and Local River News.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The river is 10 feet 7 inches and rising. There was a heavy snow all day, four inches being on the ground to-night. A heavy gorge of ice still holds at North Bend below the city, and is causing a continuous rise. The water is almost slack to-night and the ice in the harbor is becoming scarce, owing to the gorge at Maysville holding all running cakes. Navigation continues suspended completely, with no signs of an early resumption. The crew of the New South left the boat at Cannelton, and with passengers came up this morning by rail. The Ohio has orders to go into the ice harbor at the mouth of the Tennessee river, and the crew of the Buckeye State left that boat at Memphis and came home this morning. Repairs on the H. M. Stanley will be completed to-morrow, and she will be ready for her Kanawha trade as soon as the river opens up. The Kanawha coal operators are watching the run out of that river in hopes of having coal water. There is no danger from ice in the harbor now till the gorge at Maysville lets go. Captain F. A. Brown and Captain Wm. Black, two well-known local coal agents, returned this morning from a trip to St. Louis.

From the Rivers.

THE diggers are still out.

THE Allegheny holds fast.

WEATHER warmer and snowy.

THERE'S lots of ice above the fifth pool.

THERE is but little ice in the Kentucky river.

THE B. D. Woods passed up yesterday morning.

THE Coal City will be brought up light in a few days.

THE Tennessee and Cumberland rivers are rising fast.

THERE were 2,053 steamboat arrivals at St. Louis last year.

THE ferry boat William Thaw has resumed her regular trip.

THE Diamond got in light yesterday. She has been lying at Sewickley.

THE stage of the river at Davis island dam at midnight was 6.7 feet.

THE Delta ventured down to Dead Man yesterday after an empty barge.

INSPECTORS NEELD and Atkinson inspected the John O. Phillips yesterday.

COAL OPERATOR S. D. O'NEIL of the upper Monongahela was in the city yesterday.

THE Cyclone will arrive this morning from the fourth pool with a tone of coal.

JOHN W. AILES of the California mines was in Pittsburgh yesterday on business.

THE John W. Ailes was being supplied with a new rudder at Brownsville yesterday.

THE Steamer State of Missouri has over 1,000 tons of freight for the upper Ohio. She is tied up at Memphis.

THE Keystone State left Steubenville for Pittsburgh at noon yesterday. She will tie up here until navigation is resumed.

THE new steamer St. Joseph was finished at the Madison marine ways this week. She will run in the Natchez and Vicksburg trade.

BIG water is expected all over the country soon. The recent snows and rains have been general. However, a cold snap would give navigation a set back, should it come along.

IN the United States district court yesterday morning S. C. McCandless was appointed commissioner in the case of W. A. Schmidt vs the steam dredgeboat Cascade et al. The case is a libel to recover the title and possession to eleven twenty-fifths of the boat named, of which the plaintiff alleges he has been unjustly deprived.

Stages of Water.

Brownsville, 7 feet 9, falling, snowy; Rice's Landing, 8 feet 5, falling, snowy; Lock No. 4, 10 feet 8, falling, snowy; Greensboro, river closed, snowy; Parker, 2 feet 2, snowy; Oil City, 2 feet 10, stationary, cloudy.

OTHER RIVER TELEGRAMS.

The Ice Is Still Seriously Interfering With Navigation.

SPECIALS TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

POINT PLEASANT—7 feet 10 inches and rising; cloudy; snowed all day; Kanawha ice broke and went out witho ut damage.

MORGANTOWN—River closed; weather cold; snowing.

PARKERSBURG—5 feet and rising; no change in condition of ice gorges; heavy snow all day; big water anticipated.

MARIETTA—7 feet and stationary; cold and snowing.

PORTSMOUTH—8 feet 4 inches and rising, snowing; river full of heavy ice.

CRESTON—Several big ice gorges are reported to-night in both the Big and Little Kanawhas, the heaviest one being at Fishpot, three miles below here, and another at the mouth of Hughes river. At the latter point there are from 12,000 to 20,000 logs gathered, and the reports anticipate trouble. In the upper pool of the Little Kanawha there is a gorge from 15 to 25 miles long, containing an enormous number of logs. They are reported secure on the falling river, but another rise will start them. The ice has moved out of the lower Little Kanawha, but as yet no timber has come down.

WHEELING—8 feet 6 inches and falling; river opened at 8 o'clock this morning, making the most troublesome breakup experienced for years; no serious damage done; ice thinning this evening; thermometer 22°.

ST. LOUIS—3 feet 4 inches and falling slowly, weather cloudy and much warmer. The ice gorges above moved down shoving the ferry boats Carlos and Greeley and the sand boats out on the banks. Captain Henry Leylie leaves to-night with 10 carpenters to work on his steam boat Fleet in the Tennessee river. Captain Keith arrived from Cairo.

LOUISVILLE—River falling with 5 feet 10 inches on the falls and 8 feet 4 inches below the locks, weather warmer, heavy snow. Harbor represents a Norwegian appearance. The Brown is still here with empty tow, St. Joseph waiting for ice to thin out before going South. Lizzie Pearl, daughter of the late Captain Meek, died today.

FRANKFORT—8 feet; clear of ice; snowed 6 inches to-day; Sea Lion down with empty barges.

CHARLESTON—5 feet 6 inches and falling; snow fell 4 inches; ice gorge at Three Mile moved out, letting out all ice to Maiden; new river ice will be here to-night; Elk River ran out to-day.

MEMPHIS—River rising. The Schenck went up during the night. Local packets on time with light business.

EVANSVILLE—11 feet 8 inches and stationary. The New South and John C. Fisher made an unsuccessful attempt to work through Wolf creek gorge. The former is laid up at Cannelton, the latter at Alton. The weather is moderating; three inches of snow fell and melted. The Nesbitt arrives from the Tennessee river with a big load of lumber. The Evansville and Kerr arrived from the Green river and returned; plenty of coal there for steamboats. The Missouri up at 8:30 this evening will lay up at Green river.

DISEASE IN MONEY.

Outhwaite's Bill to Retire Old and Unclean Currency.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—An investigation made at the suggestion of Representative Outhwaite of Ohio has shown that old greenbacks and bank notes contain the germs of disease to an usual degree, and that there is reason for apprehension of them as a producer of disease. In view of the necessity of the utmost precautions against the spread of cholera in this country next summer, Mr. Outhwaite has introduced a bill directing the secretary of the treasury to secure the speedy and frequent redemption of all paper currency which has become soiled, impure, unclean and otherwise unfit for use, when presented in sums of not less than $100, and for the preparation and issue of new United States paper currency in place of such as shall have been redeemed.

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VICTORIA'S VISIT TO ROME.

EXCLUSVE TO THE POST.

An extraordinary rumor is current at Rome, especially in diplomatic circles, to the effect that Queen Victoria will avail herself of her approaching visit to Florence to make a short stay at Rome. Like her eldest daughter, Empress Frederick, Queen Victoria is devoted to art and is her daughter's equal as a connoisseur. It is, therefore, only natural that she should desire to take advantage of the opportunity offered to inspect, for the first and only time so far in her life, all the masterpieces of imperial and of mediaeval Rome. She is, I believe, the only living sovereign who has not yet visited that city, but she has frequently expressed the most ardent desire to see it before she dies.

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In the event of her visiting Rome, her first call would be to the court of the quirinal; but it is certain that, no matter how short her sojourn, she would not leave the Eternal City without seeing her good old friend, the some time nuncio at the court of Belgium, who is now the supreme head of the Roman Catholic church. For they are very old friends, indeed, Queen Victoria and Leo XIII., and the latter has on several occasions in the early part of the 40's stayed at Windsor castle as the guest of her majesty and of the late prince consort.

During the reign of Pope Gregory XVI. Mgr. Pecci, now the holy father, although only 33 years of age, was accredited as papal nuncio, or ambassador, at Brussels, and while there met at King Leopold's table the young British queen and her husband, both of whom the accomplished and keenly intelligent ecclesiastic delighted with his admirable conversation and finished address. The favorable impression made by the monsignor at Brussels was more than sustained at Windsor, and it is noteworthy that when he ascended the papal throne in February, 1878, the very first of the telegraphic congratulations which he received from all the potentates of Christendom was a cordial dispatch from Queen Victoria, who referred therein in the kindest way to the friendship of the days of their youth. The pope, I hear, often makes gratified allusions still to the first congratulatory telegram which reached him, and to the source from whence it came.

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Besides this, she etches most skilfully, and in her younger days used to spend much of her spare time in modelling. Her knowledge of porcelain is very thorough, and probably no one appreciates more completely the unrivaled collection of porcelain which figures in the corridors and galleries of Windsor castle.

An interview between the pope and the queen, if it does take place—and from all that I hear, there is every likelihood of its becoming an accomplished fact—will constitute a very remarkable incident and a theme for the historical painters of the present and of future ages. It would be the first time since the days of Richard Coeur de Lion that an English sovereign and a Roman pontiff have met.

Certainly, no one will appreciate more highly than Queen Victoria the artistic treasuries of the vatican. Few people are aware of the extent of her knowledge of artistic matters and of her accomplishments in that direction. She paints in both oils and water colors better than any of her daughters, which is saying a good deal, as some of the pictures of Empress Frederick are very fine.

In the birthday book of the Empress Frederick of Germany, which bears on its title page "Presented to our dear Vicky by her affectionate parents, Victoria and Albert," there is the signature of the present pontiff, with a couple of Latin verses which he wrote for the little princess, as she was then, during his stay at Windsor. It has been my privilege to inspect this book on several occasions, and I have often been struck by the smallness of the change which the handwriting of Leo XIII. has undergone during the half century which has elapsed since then. The book in question also contains the autograph signature of Pope Pius IX., inscribed by him during one of the numerous stays which the empress made at Rome previous to the accession of her husband to the German throne.

Business Man (down South)—I have positive proof that Colonel Gore forged my signature to these checks.

Friend—If I were you I'd say nothing about it. Colonel Gore is a dead shot and very touchy about his honor.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children "teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

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THREE GREAT PAPERS!

THE DAILY POST!

THE SUNDAY POST!

THE WEEKLY POST!

As a newspaper THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST is unexcelled in the region which it serves, and its popularity is disclosed by its wide circulation throughout Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Eastern Ohio. It has a number of special exclusive features which deserve mention. It has always had the reputation of printing thoroughly reliable market reports. Within the past four months it has added to this feature another valuable one, viz., that of giving each day a special telegraphic letter from New York concerning operations in Wall street. This contribution is of such value that even New York financial papers frequently copy extracts from it. Time and again has THE POST contained exclusive news of transcendent importance concerning financial movements at least 24 hours in advance of its publication elsewhere.

READ

In the way of political news no paper in the country has better facilities. THE POST'S New York and Washington correspondents telegraph each day every new phase of the situation that is worthy of record. A Democratic administration is going into power at Washington on the 4th of next March, and people who want a paper in whose columns it will be honestly and fairly treated will have to buy THE POST, since it is the only Pittsburgh journal in which accurate and trustworthy news about the Democratic party and its leaders will be found. Its contemporaries are hide-bound high tariff organs, who did not tell the truth about the late Democratic campaign and its prospects, and who will not tell the truth about the new Democratic administration and its prospects.

ALL

Carefully edited, clean and trustworthy, ignoring dirty scandals and eschewing wild rumors, THE DAILY POST is a paper that may be taken into any household without the necessity of censorship by the head of the family.

OF

Although THE SUNDAY POST has been in existence but a few months, it has already made a reputation second to none. Indeed it is admittedly the most readable Sunday paper now published in Pittsburgh. No pains have been spared to procure, wherever it could be found, the most interesting matter for its columns. Its instant and continued success, and the constant and rapid growth of its circulation, indicate that the policy which has guided its course has been fully appreciated by the public.

THEM!

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST is a 12-page paper, containing 96 columns, filled with the very cream of the current news, and containing departments which make it especially desirable to the farmer and to the home circle. Persons who cannot afford to take a daily paper, or who are so situated that a daily cannot reach them, or who have no time to read one, will find THE WEEKLY POST exactly suited to their wants. No public event of importance is omitted from its columns. In the preparation of its news the same care is exercised as is shown in the editing of the daily and Sunday issues. The low subscription price of THE WEEKLY POST, $1.00 per year, places it in the reach of all. Sample copies may be obtained upon application in person or by mail.

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SPORTING GOSSIP.

Some of the New Men Signed by National League Clubs For Next Season.

NOTED FIGHTS OF THE PAST MONTH.

The Aggregate Purses of Ten Battles Amounted to $21,600.

FATE OF ASSOCIATION FOOT BALL.

The turbulent year of 1892 is a thing of the past, gone out of sight with all its fights, failures, mistakes and successes. It will be remembered in base ball history almost as much as is the year 1890. In the latter occurred the great players' rebellion, while in 1892 a revolution in the tactics and methods of club owners took place that did as much harm to the national pastime as did the rebellion. The public were plainly given to understand that the trunstiles were of more importance than the game. Dollars were counted in full view of the public and clinked with the tantalizing accompaniments of a three-shell manipulator, to the confusion and embarrassment of the forsaken base hit, which used to get all the attention. Contracts, for the breaking of which players used to get hung and quartered, were torn at will by the magnates, who chopped big holes in them during the season and cut big slices off them at the end. Mammon held full sway and dragged the game down. As a natural consequence, reflections were cast upon the honesty of the game. These reflections bore especially upon the contests for the world's championship, but the glorious game came through the trials pure and spotless. It is to be hoped that the difficulties which beset the game in 1892, brought about by the very individuals who are supposed to be its guardians, will not occur during 1893. The game is strong in the affection of the public, but another stormy year like 1892 will certainly play havoc with the feelings of the patrons. Let the magnates keep the financial end of the business strictly to themselves and give their public attention solely to the advancement of the pastime.

From now on it is probable that more activity will be displayed by the League clubs. Half of them have not shown the least sign of life since the close of the season. In former years at this period the majority of clubs usually had their teams made up, or at least so far completed as to give an indication of their strength for comparison. At present the public is wholly at sea regarding the different teams. Of course the majority of the players of 1892 have been reserved, and will likely be found at their old places, but it has been so long since their names were seen last, and some teams have made so many changes in the last months of the season, that it is impossible to get a line on any.

A few of the clubs have captured or claimed new players, some of them in an illegal manner. Pittsburgh has a string on Pitchers Knell, Gastright, Bayne and Barnett; Chicago on Pitchers McGinnis and Mauck, Second Baseman Wallie Taylor and Fielder Billy Lange; Cleveland on William Schellerman and Hastings, pitchers, and Frank Boyd, catcher; Cincinnati on Bud Smith, third baseman, and Bumpus Jones, pitcher; St. Louis on Jack Dolan, Tommy Dowd, John Newell, Sandy Griffin and John Barnett; Baltimore on Kirtley Baker; Washington on Jim Sullivan, pitcher, Sam Wise, Short Stop Joe Sullivan and Fielder Al Weddige. The other clubs, Louisville, New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn, have not only not lassooed any new players, but, with the exception of New York, which has signed Ed Crane, have not even approached any of their old players. The indications are that when the clubs begin to stir there will be lively times.

During the month of December not a week passed without a pugilistic encounter of more or less importance, and as to match-making, why that was a daily occupation of the big athletic clubs. In the heat of bidding for fights the clubs have overstepped the bounds of discretion, and gone beyond the limit of reason. So it comes to pass that the two largest prizes offered during the month have been withdrawn. The Coney Island club took down its purse of $45,000 for a fight between the middle-weights, McAuliffe and Burge, and the Olympic club called back its offer of $10,000 for a meeting between Aleck Greggains and Young Mitchell. The Coney Island gives as its reason for withdrawing the purse the disagreement of Burge and McAuliffe as to weight and side bet. If the club had been really anxious for the fight, after cooling off, these little difficulties could have easily been overcome. Perhaps realizing this the club hastened to give another and graver reason for its action, and announced that it had cause to believe the fight had been "fixed." This will hardly tend to raise the standard of prize fights. If Burge and McAuliffe, against whom not a breath of suspicion had been raised before, are fakirs, what are we to expect of any and all pugilists, champions and others? In withdrawing its $10,000 purse the Olympic club boldly asserted that a fight between Greggains and Young Mitchell was not worth that sum of money. In this it was evidently more sincere than its Eastern rival, though it did take some time before it realized the situation.

Though the last month was full of prize fights, the aggregate of the purses fought for did not come within several thousands of equaling the purse offered by the Coney Island club for Burge and McAuliffe. There were 10 fights that attracted universal attention during the month, and their combined purses amounted to only $21,600, less than half of $45,000. The biggest purse of the month was $7,500, for which Goddard and Maher fought before the Coney ...nd club. Goddard, by knock- ...t Maher in three rounds, ... $6,500 of the purse. ...t largest purse was ... by George Dawson in 20 ... Doc O'Connell before the ...thletic club. Plimmer and ...ught before the Coney ...or $2,500 on Wednesday, ... and Tim McCarthy for ...t before the Buffalo ... the day following. ...oston, by defeating Danny Needham before the Pacific Athletic club, won a purse of $2,000, and Sol Smith last Thursday, before the California club, captured a like amount by whipping Johnny Van Heest in 14 rounds. The purse for which Billy Murphy, the Australian, and Tommy White of Chicago, fought was $1,250. The battle was declared "no contest" by the Pacific club after 33 rounds, and neither man got any of the money. Jim Burge, the iron man, and Billy Mahan of Los Angeles, fought for a purse of $600 before the Palo Alto club, Burge winning. Mike Haugh of Brooklyn defeated Tommy Creed of New York before the Buffalo Athletic club for a purse of $250. The last two matches were of universal interest, not on account of the size of the purses, which did not come up to the amount of expense money demanded by the big pugs, but because Jim Burge proved himself a welter-weight of high order, and Haugh declared his intention of challenging the winner of the Plimmer-McGrath battle.

It would certainly be a relief to Pittsburghers should Ed. Smith, the Denver heavy-weight, get on a fight with somebody. Smith came to Pittsburgh some time ago, and is now looked upon as a citizen of the Smoky City. He has done nothing to make the city proud of him, though he has been challenging and challenging for ever and amen. Those who know Denver say he is a corking fighter, and fully able to hold his own in his class, yet he has nothing but the praises of his friends to lean on. Last November he with his inseparable backer, John Quinn, went East to get on a fight with Joe Butler, the colored man, but failed. Then Smith went to Kansas, and telegraphed a challenge to Joe Goddard, to which the latter paid no attention. Smith is now in Pittsburgh directing his guns against the conqueror of Peter Maher without response, as Joe is looking over the heads of fighters of Smith's caliber straight at Jim Corbett and the championship. A little less than a year ago Smith was in the East doing great execution among pugilists of the Monahan and Leedom stripe. A fight between Jim Daly, who whipped McCarthy at Buffalo on Thursday, and Denver Smith of Pittsburgh would be hailed with pleasure, and Smith ought to direct his attention that way. The Buffalo Athletic club would certainly offer a purse for the fight. The two men know each other well, having had a little spat some time ago.

The next fight of interest will occur on Thursday before the Crescent City club between Andy Bowen and Joe Fieldin, light-weights, for a purse of $2,000. It will be the first battle under the auspices of the new Crescent club of New Orleans. Bowen is the favorite.

The date of the Hall-Fitzsimmons battle has again been changed. The fight was first set for February 16, but the Mardi Gras managers objected to the fight occurring during their festivities, and so the date was changed to March 8. Then it was discovered that Cleveland's inauguration ceremonies would very likely interfere with the attendance at the fight, and the date was changed to April 5. Last Wednesday someone found out that the Southern elections took place on the latter date, and the fight was transferred back to March 8.

The Pittsburgh Swimming Association, which was organized only a few months ago, is rapidly growing into popularity. Through the efforts of its energetic officers it has already taken a strong foothold in Pittsburgh and now can boast of a large membership. The members are enthusiastically attached to the organization and thus give it a rich infusion of healthy blood. Next summer the public will get opportunities to judge of the progress made, as the association intends to hold races in the river and give public exhibitions, showing the value of a knowledge of swimming aside from the pleasure a plunge in the water entails.

It has been demonstrated that association foot ball is not as popular in Pittsburgh as it was a year ago. The causes are easily traced to the clubs themselves, particularly to the Pittsburgh club. The latter depended too much on its great record of last season, and in a spirit of superiority refused to join the foot ball league or to get on games with teams of the surrounding towns. Instead it, at some expense, arranged games with strong clubs of the country. It brought the champion Toronto team here and the famous Chicagos. These gave splendid exhibitions of the game, but the attendance was not large enough to pay expenses, and as a consequence the Pittsburgh club, which quit last season with money in the treasury, is now in the hole several hundred dollars. Had the club arranged games with the teams of the vicinity and played every Saturday the public, which had begun to appreciate the lively, scientific contests, would have been given opportunities to become thoroughly acquainted with the pastime. These smaller contests would have whetted the public's appetite for the big games. The league, which collapsed almost as soon as it was organized, would very likely have been alive and active had the Pittsburgs become members. Some of the league teams, particularly Wilkinsburg, complain that the Pittsburgh club absorbed all the best players, and caused them to disband.

J. H. G.

Warning to Female Reformers.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The female reformers should beware. The worm will turn if you crowd him too close. It is all right to demand a share in the offices and the right to vote. We may even surrender the sacred privilege of a night key. But when the reticuled reformers go to organizing a crusade against the sacred, manly right of expectorating anywhere and everywhere, the hunted stag will surely turn at bay. That's what they have done in Brooklyn, and if the movement be not stopped in its infancy, men will soon be denied the liberty of spitting all over the floors of street cars.

He Found the Effect.

Detroit Free Press.

The day after the wedding.

"I suppose, Henry," said the old gentleman to his new son-in-law, "that you are aware the check for $5,000 I put among your wedding presents was merely for effect."

"Oh, yes, sir," responded the cheerful Henry, "and the effect was excellent. The bank cashed it this morning without a word."

He Was Something Superior.

Professor Huxley now lives in a house in Sussex designed for him by the husband of his eldest daughter. He calls the place "Hodeslea," which is the ancient form of his surname. This story of the great naturalist is current: A postman once asked him for an autograph, confessing frankly that he did not know what the professor's business was, but explaining that he "had heard folks say as how he was something s'perior."

PERSECUTED JEWS

They Are Being Treated With Greater Severity Than Ever in Moscow.

HOW THEY ARE BUILDING UP LODZ.

Dynamite Explosion in Police Headquarters in Paris.

GLADSTONE IS BEING GUARDED.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The latest advices from St. Petersburg and other parts of Russia show that the prosecution of the Jews and the inhumanity of the czar's officials toward that unhappy race are greater than ever before. Six edicts have been issued aiming to disperse the Jewish subjects of Russia, weaken their position in trading centers and crush out their religion. These edicts are enforced with the utmost rigor in many parts of the empire and with severity everywhere. The Moscow papers boast that since the beginning of 1891 20,000 Jews have been converted to orthodoxy. The unhappy converts, who have been driven to a pretended denial of their religious faith in order to escape intolerable persecution, have been deported to the district of Tcherkesovo, about five miles from Moscow. There they are rigorously governed by priests of the Russian orthodox church, who require them to attend the services of that church, and to comply with its various rules, watching narrowly for any sign of evasion or repentance.

These priests have entire supervision over the wretched colony, and the alleged converts from Judaism are only allowed leave to return to Moscow upon a certificate from the priests certifying that the convert holding such certificate is assured in the faith of the orthodox church. When thus released from the ordeal at Tcherkesovo their troubles are not over. The police and police spies keep a careful watch over them, and if they fail in their religious obligations as members of the orthodox church they are reported as recanting to the Jewish faith. Should the charge of recantation be established the usual punishment is deportation to Siberia.

SCRUTINY OF BIRTH PAPERS.

The police have been making a careful scrutiny of the birth papers of the Jews, with a view to driving more of them out of the towns, none being allowed to reside in towns except those who are natives.

In Moscow where the anti-Jewish crusade received a great impulse through the zeal of the Grand Duke Sergius, brother of the czar and governor of Moscow, against the Jewish race and religion, persecution continues with unabated severity. Jews who are not natives of Moscow have been given 24 hours to return to their native towns. A Jew who has conducted an important mercantile establishment for 30 years near the central postoffice has been compelled to close up his business and leave on 24 hours' notice. No mercy is shown to any Jews, no matter how meritorious, who can be brought within the scope of the cruel edicts, thousands of Jewish working people having been driven from their employment to become beggars and wanderers. Old soldiers who wore medals for faithful and gallent service in Russia's army are treated with as little mercy as other Jews. No recognition whatever is given to their claims upon the country. Merchants of the best standing are driven out like the poorest laborer, and not only deprived of their business, but robbed of the money that is owing to them, for their debtors, encouraged to injustice by the unjust course of the authorities, refuse to pay the debts, well aware that their Jewish creditors are summarily without resource.

A LOSS TO MOSCOW.

Moscow has lost, in consequence of the persecution there, a multitude of its most valuable residents. Many of the Jewish tradesmen and artisans who have been driven from Moscow have gone to Lodz, a place a few hours by rail from Warsaw, and which has rapidly risen to a population of 125,000, most of them Jews. Under the impulse of Jewish skill and industry Lodz is fast becoming an important manufacturing center, the factories there being busy night and day, and the manufacturers having orders for three months ahead. Trade in Moscow is, on the other hand, collapsing through the loss of Jewish capital and labor, which had no small share in building up and maintaining the industry and prosperity of that place.

While in Moscow, under the barbaric administration of the Grand Duke Sergius, the persecution of the Jews is as fierce as ever, in Poland the oppression of the Jews is for the time being somewhat relaxed, and throughout Russia generally the treatment of Jews is not on as sharp a scale as in Moscow, although severe and almost intolerable everywhere. The regulations universally enforced throughout Russia are those limiting the residence of Jews within certain fixed localities, the prohibition of Jewish artisans from working in places beyond the control of official boards of trade, and the restriction as to unauthorized synagogues, it being forbidden to Jews to worship in any but an authorized synagogue. The condition of the Jews, except in Lodz and a few other places, is becoming steadily worse, particularly in the case of those who have no means to bribe Russian officials.

GUARDING MR. GLADSTONE.

A Detective Watching Him to Prevent His Assassination.

LONDON, Jan. 4—The authorities appear to be so strongly convinced that the Dublin explosion, by which Detective Synnott lost his life, was part of the work of a band of conspirators that they have sent a detective to Biarritz to keep guard over Mr. Gladstone, and protect him from outrage. Mr. Gladstone has not been made aware of the precaution taken, as it is known that he would resent any protection of the kind should he be aware of it. Home Secretary Asquith is also protected when he goes out in public by a detective in civilian attire, who keeps near enough to interfere in the event of an attack upon Mr. Asquith.

In view of all the precautions taken the opinion prevails that the authorities are in possession of definite and important information as to the existence of a formidable dynamite conspiracy.

LOST AND DESTROYED MONEY.

The Government Debt Really Reduced Many Million Dollars Through Such Loss.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In all that has been recently written about the depleted condition of the treasury, little or no account has been taken of the fact that with each passing year the treasury is a large gainer by the complete destruction by casualty of its outstanding obligations. How much this amounts to, what percentage each year, etc., the best statisticians of the treasury department have no means of definitely ascertaining. No two of the figures are alike. Since 1862, when the government began to issue paper money, $5,819,629,108 have been issued of all kinds and denominations up to July 1, 1892. Within the same period $4,852,451,629 have been redeemed, leaving outstanding on July 1, 1892, as a liability against the government, $967,177,479. The basis for the redemption of this vast sum of paper varies — gold for the gold certificates, silver for the silver certificates, $100,000,000 in gold as a reserve for certain notes, and so on.

All this money is kept in the vaults awaiting the presentation of the paper for redemption. But much of this paper will never be presented.

In an exhaustive inquiry on this subject made by United States Treasurer Hyatt, it was estimated that the aggregate loss on all the issues up to January, 1888, would not be less than $8,700,000. This estimate did not include the fractional currency—"50 cent, 25 cent, 10 cent and 5 cent shin-plasters"—in such extensive circulation for the few years following the war. Of this fractional currency, United States Treasurer Nebeker carries the full amount on his book, and in his report this year states that more than $15,000,000 of this fractional currency is outstanding, though it has practically gone out of circulation, and but little more than $4,000 was presented for redemption last year. What is outstanding is held to a great extent by collectors of coin and paper cabinets, and its value as such is greater than its face value as money.

The aggregate of the United States currency, fractional and otherwise, estimated to have been destroyed and not likely to be presented for redemption, approximates by these figures more than $14,000,000. A recent estimate prepared by the treasury department places the sum as high as $20,000,000. This money can only be taken out of the liabilities of the government by congressional enactment. This will probably be attempted in the near future.

The investigation into this subject has shown that most of the money lost has been destroyed in railroad wrecks that caught fire, though no inconsiderable quantity has been destroyed by fires that occurred in county banks, postoffices and residences.

SENATOR HILL'S ATTITUDE.

He Will Not Pose as an Opposition Leader.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The *Star* has this concerning the probable attitude of Senator Hill toward the next administration:

"The open fight between the Hill and Cleveland people over the New York senatorship brings in close review the interesting question of what the relations between Cleveland and the New York senators will be during the next administration. There is no doubt concerning Mr. Hill's sentiments about the appearance of Mr. Cleveland in the senatorial fight in New York. There is no talk of the placation of Mr. Hill. Whomever else Cleveland may placate, Hill will be counted out. Hill's influence in the senate is very much greater than is generally believed, though it may be not strong enough for a contention with the administration. In a measure Hill has taken the place of Gorman in the senate. All the friends that Gorman lost in Chicago Hill gained, and this gives him sufficient power in the senate to make himself quite disagreeable to the administration if he desired to do so. The assumption, however, that he is going to put on a coat of war paint and carry a bowie knife in each boot and a brace of six-shooters in view does not give sufficient credit to his discretion and skill as a political wire-puller. Notwithstanding the bitterness of feeling which is provoked by the New York senatorial fight, it may be depended upon the Mr. Hill will not appear in the senate in the attitude of an open opponent of the administration. There is good reason for believing that Mr. Hill will not only decline to pose as the leader of an opposition, but in spite of all the affronts he feels have been put on him, he will support the administration in most matters. Where trouble is looked for by those who are skimming over the surface is with relation to the confirmations. There is a notion of some people that Hill will make a fight at every opportunity. They are probably mistaken. Men who are pretty familiar with the situation and know Hill very well believe that he will follow no such line of policy, but will approve everything and every person passing his test of Democracy. It is believed that the only thing Hill has in view is to stand on guard to prevent the preferment of mugwumps. His test of party qualifications will not be personal support of himself. But he hates a mugwump, and every Democrat in public life believes that the first mugwump who is nominated for any important office will be fought tooth and nail by Hill and that he will have the secret assistance of a good many men who will not dare to make an open fight."

JACK RAMSEY'S HISTORY.

He Is Writing a Complete Story of the Cooley Gang.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 3.—Jack Ramsey, the outlaw now in the penitentiary, is engaged on a history of the Cooley gang and their raids. He began the work soon after he was placed in jail here, and worked so secretly that no one knew he was preparing it. The information leaked out through Samuel Straesser, who did most of the writing for Ramsey, and who has since been released from jail. The principal data for the book were obtained from newspaper clipping of the gang's depredations which Ramsey had kept.

During the three months Ramsey was in jail hundreds of pages of manuscript were prepared, and much new material concerning the organization and inner workings of the gang is promised. When Ramsey was taken to the penitentiary he took the manuscript with him, and will finish it there. He is applying for a copyright, and will publish the history within the next year. Some of his friends are raising money to pay the publisher.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MURPHY'S RECORD.

How the Troy Brewer Rose to Political Power in New York State.

HIS HOLD ON THE LEGISLATURE.

The Real Ruler of New York City Instead of Tammany Hall.

CROKER ALWAYS CONSULTS HIM.

He Has Been the Persistent Opponent of All That Cleveland Represents.

GREAT POWER OF THREE MEN.

Murphy, Croker and Sheehan Rule the Democratic Caucus.

MEN OF BRAINS UNITING AGAINST THEM

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A good deal of inquiry has been made since the announcement of the candidacy of Edward Murphy, Jr., for the United States senate as to the manner of man he is. Edward Murphy has lived in Troy all his life. He began his activity in politics when quite a young man. At first he held the position of alderman in that town. Then he became a member of the local police commission, and in this way secured absolute control of the police force. About this time he entered the brewery business with a man named Kennedy, still living in Troy, and soon built up a prosperous trade. He soon became the leading political figure of his town, and was able to go to Albany and secure, from time to time, such changes in the town charter as would enable him to fix more firmly his control of Troy. If an official became obnoxious to him he would procure a new charter which would legislate the obnoxious man out of office.

In 1874, when the late Mr. Tilden was nominated for governor, Mr. Murphy had become so powerful in his own town that he was the accepted power of Rensselaer county. He had extended his acquaintance from time to time, had used the methods then and since in vogue in Troy and other places with such success that nobody then questioned his political authority.

MURPHY AND MANNING.

Murphy and the late Hon. Daniel Manning were close political friends until 1882, when the latter became an accepted advisor of Governor Cleveland and a power in the politics of the State, after which the relations between them were not of the most agreeable character. Murphy became unrelenting in his opposition to Mr. Cleveland as he had become to Mr. Manning, for the reason that Manning was recognized as the friend of the governor. This opposition asserted itself during the contest for the support of New York in the State convention for selecting delegates to Chicago in June, 1884. Murphy himself was chosen as a delegate from his district, and he went to Chicago that year as he did in 1892. At the Chicago convention he asserted, as he did during the past year, that Cleveland could not carry New York, and could not be elected. After Cleveland's election as president Murphy was not consulted as to the appointment of cabinet advisors from New York, but Mr. Cleveland turned over to him all of the patronage in Rensselaer and the other counties in the district.

ALLIED WITH HILL.

As soon as Governor Hill adopted his policy of antagonizing Cleveland, Murphy became his first lieutenant and chief advisor. When the new administration was fairly seated in power they began systematically to drive out of public life all the men that Mr. Cleveland had put into place. Murphy waged unrelenting war upon everything that Mr. Cleveland had done, upon the friends who represented him, and upon everything that Mr. Cleveland meant. He denounced the tariff message, and was against Cleveland in 1888, although of course the unanimous nomination at St. Louis made it impossible for any man in New York or anywhere to enter into a bitter opposition.

When John O'Brien resigned the chairmanship of the State committee in 1888 a contest was inaugurated for the control of the committee. Governor Hill wanted Murphy, and Mr. Cleveland's friends, although they constituted a good working majority of the committee, were inclined to accede to the governor's demands. They could, without difficulty, have prevented his election, and recognizing this fact, Murphy and Croker went to Washington and appealed to Cleveland and his advisors to let Murphy be retained. He was elected, and was chairman of the committee throughout the campaign of 1888. He did, however, very little of the detail work, most of this being entrusted to the late William H. Murtha of Brooklyn, who became chairman of the executive committee and the representative of the national administration.

MURPHY'S INFLUENCE EXTENDED.

Murphy's election as chairman did not change his methods as a politician. He never knew what it was to conciliate anybody. He was bitterly opposed to the president's tariff message in 1887, and to the lines upon which the campaign was conducted.

When Murphy had fixed his control upon the State so that it could not be shaken, he began to manage the legislature. He has made up the committees for the purpose of controlling legislation.

Murphy has also acquired more influence in the city of New York than any other man in this State. It is thought even by many well-informed persons here that Mr. Croker himself is the controlling force in the politics of this city, and nominally such is the case; but the real power behind the throne during all these years has been Edward Murphy.

It is only a few years since Murphy turned his attention with success to the making of legislatures. But he has carried on the work with such success that in order this year to get a majority of 72 Democratic members of the assembly, it is only necessary to combine the 30 votes of New York city with the five votes controlled by Sheehan in Erie county and the two controlled by Murphy himself in Rensselaer. The votes of these three counties make a majority of the Democratic assembly caucus. Therefore, all that Murphy had to do in order to secure his nomination for senator was to send word to Sheehan of Erie and Croker of New York, on the day after election, that he wanted this office and he expected them to be for him.

THREE COUNTIES CAN DECIDE.

Lieutenant Governor Sheehan has announced that there will be no votes against Murphy in the caucus, and the candidate for senator has also said that the speaker of the assembly is to be Mr. Sulzer of New York. How thorough the machine control of the legislature is is shown by the fact that the 17 Democratic members of assembly from Kings county, with Mr. McLaughlin at their back, and the 18 Democrats who have been elected from the country districts, will havo no voice whatever in the choice of a senator if Messrs. Croker, Sheehan and Murphy can only hold as a solid force the members of assembly elected from their three counties.

Every one of the 35 members just referred to knows that if he resists the demands of this trio he cannot get a committee assignment that would give him the least power to procure legislation or patronage for his district, or an appropriation for any local improvement, or consideration of any kind.

It is only natural that it should be difficult to organize an opposition among men of this kind to Murphy's demand, when they know that they are powerless to defeat the scheme. So unless Mr. Croker or Mr. Sheehan can be brought to see the new light there is not the slightest chance of defeating the aspirations of the Troy manager. He and Croker together control members of assembly, as they controlled delegates to Chicago. These members may not, and many of them do not, believe in the policy, but they have not the courage to break away.

CLEVELAND'S FRIENDS IGNORED.

From the time that Hill was elected governor in 1885 Mr. Cleveland's friends have been ignored in all State and city appointments where Murphy and the managers of the State machine could obtain control. The candidate for senator knows nothing of conciliation, and so far as participation in the councils of the party or the distribution of places are concerned the Cleveland men might as well, during all these years, have been Republicans. Murphy has always been against Cleveland in everything that he has undertaken or that he represents.

The Democratic party of the State has therefore come to the parting of the ways. If the committees of the party, together designated as the "machine," can go on nullifying the will of the majority of the people it is fair to assume that Mr. Cleveland, just coming again into power, is not likely to stand by and see his friends treated in this way from this time forward.

It is fair to assume that such men as Judge William A. Poucher of Oswego, James Shanahan of Montgomery, Robert A. Maxwell of Genesee, Daniel S. Lamont, John D. Kernan, Frederick R. Coudert, president of the Manhattan club, John DeWitt Warner and William C. Whitney, all of New York, Wilson S. Bissell of Erie, Smith M. Weed and Daniel Magone of Clinton, Judge Rufus W. Peckham, General Charles Tracey and James H. Manning of Albany, Hugh McLaughlin of Kings, Mayor D. C. Robinson of Elmira, son of the late Lucius Robinson, all of whom have for many years past been recognized as true and loyal friends of Mr. Cleveland, and as unwavering Democrats, are likely to assist in finding out whether the party in the State can be successfully maintained merely as a machine for selfish purposes.

RESISTING THE MACHINE.

These men, all of whom have been absolutely ignored by Murphy, are likely to be at least kept on a par by Mr. Cleveland with the men who have in late years assumed exclusive control of the party. All of them are likely at least to be consulted, not only about the distribution of patronage, but on the making of a policy so far as it concerns New York. They are all recognized as good Democrats and as the friends of good government.

With one or two exceptions none of these men were engaged in the "Anti-Snapper" movement of last summer, although it should be remembered that that was a Democratic affair; but nothing is more certain than that they will now co-operate with the leaders and followers of that movement to overthrow the existing machine, generally known in this State by the term "organization," unless the Albany tactics are abandoned, and that speedily.

In any event, it is certain to be an interesting contest, and there is less trepidation about entering upon it because a Democratic president has for the first time in recent history been chosen entirely without the electoral vote of this State. That contest was begun the day after the election, when the machine announced that the war on Mr. Cleveland was begun by Mr. Murphy's announcement that he was to be Mr. Hill's colleague in the senate, and the word went along the machine lines that these two anti-Cleveland senators would see to it that none but Hill-Murphy men would be appointed to office. They forgot that it was Mr. Cleveland who was elected president, and that the appointing power has not yet been transferred from the executive to the individual senators.

PROF. BRIGGS NOT GUILTY.

He Is Acquitted of All the Charges Against Him.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The session of the New York presbytery, sitting as a court on the trial of Prof. Briggs, was begun promptly at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The calling of the roll was proceeded with. There were 40 more names to be called, and each member was allowed three minutes in which to express his views.

The voting on the first charge was begun at 4 o'clock, and the vote on the sixth charge was completed and the presbytery adjourned shortly before 6 o'clock. The result of the several ballots was then announced to the reporters. The result was a great surprise, for on all of the six counts the vote was adverse to sustaining the charges.

On the first charge, accusing Prof. Briggs with teaching that the reason is a source of divine authority, the vote was as follows: To sustain the charge, 60; against sustaining the charge, 68.

On the second charge, which accuses Prof. Briggs with teaching that the church is a source of divine authority, there were 55 votes cast in favor of sustaining the charge and 71 against.

The closest vote was on the third charge, that Prof. Briggs taught that the scriptures contained errors of history and fact. On this charge the vote was as follows: To sustain the charge, 61; against, 68.

After this vote had been taken two or three of the anti-Briggs men left the court and others refrained from voting on the last three charges.

On the fourth charge, accusing Prof. Briggs with teaching that Moses was not the author of the Pentateuch, the result was: To sustain the charge, 53; against, 72.

The vote on the fifth charge, accusing Prof. Briggs with teaching that Isaiah did not write many of the chapters in the book bearing his name, was in favor of sustaining the charge, 49; against, 70.

The vote on the sixth charge, accusing Prof. Briggs of teaching that sanctification is progressive after death, was as follows: To sustain the charge, 57, against, 69.

The case will be appealed by the prosecuting committee to the general assembly, which will meet in Washington early in the spring. The assembly will appoint a commission consisting of 14 unprejudiced members to act on the appeal.

The friends of Dr. Briggs were greatly pleased with the result. They had calculated on a majority ranging from four to six.

YEAR OF GREAT PROSPERITY.

The Last Trade Review of R. G. Dun & Co. For 1892.

CHEERFUL OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

Smallest Number of Business Failures in Six Years.

GREATEST WEAKNESS IN THE IRON TRADE

NEW YORK Dec. 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade: The most prosperous year ever known in business closes to-day with favorable indications for the future. From nearly all points comes the report that the holiday trade has been the largest ever known, and while wholesale trade is not usually active at this season of stock-taking, it is now remarkably large. Settlements through clearing houses outside New York in December were apparently the largest ever made, in every month exceeding last year's by more than 10 per cent. For the year the volume is also about 10 per cent larger than last year, and the largest ever known. Railroad earnings in December show an increase of about 3 per cent over last year, and for the year an increase of about 5.5 per cent. The foreign trade has been smaller than last year in volume of exports; at New York $7,800,000 in value for the past four weeks, and at cotton ports about $10,000,000 less; but imports at New York have been $3,000,000 larger, and the month still shows a great excess of exports. For the year the excess of merchandise exports has been not far from $70,000,000, with the largest imports and the largest total of exports and imports ever known in any year. The year closes with all woolen, cotton and silk machinery fully employed, and unsold stocks of goods much lighter than usual, while the demand for the coming season already exceeds the capacity of many mills. The orders in dry goods are extraordinary. Sales of wool at the chief markets have been 309,000,000 pounds, against 246,000,000 last year, and foreign imports have been the largest ever known, with a domestic supply slightly behind the largest. Shipments of boots and shoes from the East have been 8 per cent larger than last year, and nearly 5 per cent larger than in any previous year, while the increase in 10 years has been over 50 per cent.

Boston reports a quiet wholesale trade. Wool is quiet but firm. At Philadelphia iron is week. At Pittsburgh iron is slower and the demand for finished products diminishing, but glass is fairly active. The shoe trade at Cleveland is excellent and other trade good, though in iron no improvement is seen and 4,000,000 tons of ore remain on the docks. The clothing trade is good at Cincinnati, and machinery and foundry business up to the usual mark. At Detroit trade is maintained. Business at Chicago is good in all lines, especially in heavy dry goods. Decrease appears in sales of securities and real estate, and for the week receipts of hogs and lard, wool and flour, seeds and dressed beef show considerable decrease from last year, but increase appears in cattle, corn and hides, and receipts of barley, oats, cheese, butter and wheat are more than double. Holiday trade was very good at Milwaukee. At St. Louis retail trade is unusually strong. Business at St. Paul exceeds last year, and is large at Minneapolis, though lack of water restricts the flour output. The lumber trade is most prosperous. Business at Omaha and at Kansas City is satisfactory. At Nashville trade is very good, and at New Orleans active, especially in sugar.

In iron the trade is weaker, the demand for finished products being at present light. But steel rails have been reduced to $29 per ton, and sales of 78,000 tons have followed. This great industry has been much affected by the market for securities, which has been depressed for some months by foreign selling and monetary uncertainties, so that companies have been restricted in purchases of rails and supplies. But for the past week stocks have been stronger, gaining about $2 per share in average price. Speculation in products has been comparatively inactive, though wheat has been advanced by a Western pool nearly 2 cents. Cotton has been steady and strong, with diminished receipts.

The year 1892 was remarkable for fewer failures than have occurred in any other year since 1886, the number reported being 10,344, or 2,029 less than in 1891. The indebtedness of firms failing was but $114,000,000 in 1892, against $189,000,000 in 1891, and about the same in 1890. The average liability of firms failing in 1892 has been only $11,000, the lowest average reported since 1878. In 1892 only 1 in every 113 traders failed, against 1 in every 93 in 1891, and 1 in every 102 in 1890.

Boston the Tramp's Favorite.

A special committee of the Massachusetts legislature seems to have established the fact that Boston is the tramp's favorite city, the easiest of all American cities to "work." This is a distinction that Boston may enjoy without being hampered by jealousy on the part of any of her sister cities.

SAVED HIS LIFE.

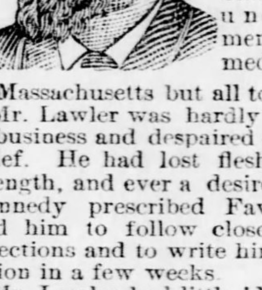
Dr. Kennedy Cures Where Other Practitioners Fail to Relieve.

From Pittsfield (Mass.) Eagle.

The efficiency of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy of Rondout, N. Y., for all kidney and urinary trouble has again been demonstrated.

A gentleman from Dalton, Mass., has been saved from premature death.

Some time ago Mr. Peter Lawler, of Dalton, Mass., called upon Dr. Kennedy, at Rondout, N. Y., and stated that he was troubled with inflammation of the kidney's, gravel and rheumatism, he had tried about all the standard remedies, had been under the treatment of the best medical authorities of Massachusetts but all to no avail.



Mr. Lawler was hardly able to attend to business and despaired of ever finding relief. He had lost flesh and appetite, strength, and ever a desire for life. Dr. Kennedy prescribed Favorite Remedy, told him to follow closely the printed directions and to write him as to his condition in a few weeks.

Mr. Lawler had little idea or hope that the treatment he was about to follow would start him anew upon a life of health and happiness.

To state from Mr. Lawler's letter to Dr. Kennedy, a few weeks after.

"I followed closely the directions, and had taken only part of a bottle when two pieces of stone passed from my bladder. Continuing the remedy, I grew stronger and better daily, and I think that I am now entirely cured. I weigh 176 lbs. costiveness and rheumatism have entirely left me. I wish also to say that in every case where I have recommended Favorite Remedy, it has not in a single instance failed to effect a speedy cure."

The case is a remarkable one and will add still further to the reputation Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has acquired.

Many regular physicians are prescribing it. Persons suffering with these diseases, or those run down either from overwork, or the changing seasons, sleeplessness, or nervous prostration; and women suffering from the ills peculiar to their sex, should obtain this medicine at once. Relief is certain to be the result.

An open letter to women. No. 3.

Thurlow, Penn.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"If any one wants to know how good your medicine is, just refer them to me.

"I was so low, people thought I never could get well again.

"The trouble was in my womb, causing bearing-down and severe backache. I was so nervous and irritable my people could hardly live with me. Sometimes I would almost fall down, I was so dizzy, and how I did lie awake nights! I thought I should go crazy!

"But now all that is changed, and I am a well woman. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's *Vegetable Compound*. Now, when I do not feel just right, I take a bottle of your medicine and a box of your pills, and they never fail me."

Mrs. L. Travis.

All druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICAL CO., LYNN, MASS. Liver Pills, 25c.

Yours for Health Lydia E. Pinkham

SULPHUR BITTERS

IT WILL drive the humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. Those Pimples and Blotches which mar your beauty are caused by IMPURE BLOOD. They can be removed in a short time, if you are wise and use the great blood purifier, Sulphur Bitters,

TRY A BOTTLE TO-DAY.

Why suffer with Boils? Why rave with that terrible Headache? Why lay and toss on that bed of pain with RHEUMATISM? Use Sulphur Bitters. They will cure you where all others fail. The dose is small—only a teaspoonful. TRY IT and you will be satisfied. The young, the aged and tottering are soon made well by its use. Remember what you read here, it may save your life, it has SAVED HUNDREDS.

If you are suffering from Kidney Disease, and wish to live to old age, use Sulphur Bitters. They never fail to cure. Get it of your Druggist.

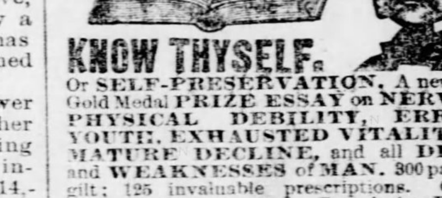
DON'T WAIT. GET IT AT ONCE.

Sulphur Bitters will cure Liver Complaint. Don't be discouraged; IT WILL CURE YOU.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published

A BOOK FOR EVERY MAN

Only $1.00. Strength! Vitality!



KNOW THYSELF.

Or SELF-PRESERVATION. A new and only Gold Medal PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, ERRORS of YOUTH, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, PREMATURE DECLINE, and all DISEASES and WEAKNESSES of MAN. 300 pages, cloth, gilt; 125 invaluable prescriptions. Only $1.00 by mail, double sealed. Descriptive Prospectus, with endorsements of the Press and voluntary testimonials of the cured, FREE! SEND NOW. Consultation in person or by mail. Expert treatment. INVIOLABLE SECRECY and CERTAIN CURE. Address Dr. W. H. Parker, or The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

The Science of Life, or Self-preservation, is a treasure more valuable than gold. Read it now, every WEAK and NERVOUS man, and learn to be STRONG.—*Medical Review.* (Copyrighted.)

DOCTOR

Senior in age, longest in practice, oldest graduate,

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814 PENN AVENUE.

As all residents know, and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, etc.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, etc., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption, and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases of all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also, bad effects of mercury and improper medicines are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, caterrhal discharges, recent and long standing inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms receive searching treatment, prompt relief and reel cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases pre-eminently fit him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, No. 814 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

JAS. EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

THE WHITE METAL.

Gold Bugs Want the Constant Purchases of Silver Prohibited.

STOCK MARKET VERY SENSITIVE.

The Great Sugar Trust Earned About $16,000,000 Last Year.

WHISKY TRUST BREAKS BADLY.

Reading Weak on Systematic Selling of the Security.

WESTERN UNION NOT QUITE SO BUOYANT.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The stock market was very sensitive to-day to every unfavorable rumor circulated in the interest of the bear clique. London houses purchased a few stocks at the opening, and imparted an artificial strength to speculation. When those orders had been executed, the Cammack party renewed their attacks, and raided Reading and the grangers.

The efforts to depress prices were aided in the late dealings by the report that gold would be shipped by LaGascogne on Saturday. Foreign exchange houses would not venture to predict what amount will be forwarded, but it is understood that at least $1,000,000 will be sent on that vessel. Heavy shipments are also likely to be made next week, as the supply of cotton bills have almost entirely disappeared, and the demand from remitters absorbs all the 60-day drafts that bankers care to draw at present.

The agitation in favor of the repeal of the Sherman silver act stimulated a rally about midday, but bankers who have close relations with the government are fearful that any attempt to stop the purchase of silver will be futile. In the meantime petitions are being circulated on the various exchanges, and the verdict is unanimous that something should be done to restrict the absorption of silver under the act of 1890. Even the silver delegates who have returned from the other side are not hopeful that the international monetary congress will accomplish anything when it reconvenes next July, unless America sets her foot down against protecting the overproduction of the white metal.

Sugar certificates recorded a further advance, and the decline in the closing hour was simply in sympathy with the break. In the general market Mr. S. V. White is credited with engineering the deal, and predicts much higher prices within the next 60 days. It is understood that the annual report to be presented at the stockholders meeting to-morrow week will be exceptionally brilliant, and will show that the American Sugar Refining Company has earned in the neighborhood of $16,000,000, and has handled 1,600,000 tons of raw sugar at a profit at close upon $10 a ton. A proposition will probably be made at the meeting to pay quarterly dividends in the future upon the preferred, while an extra dividend upon the common has also been suggested by several of the prominent directors. Plans are also under consideration to make some use of the residue of the meltings and extract spirits from the molasses drippings, which are now thrown away in the principal refineries. The idea is to open a new establishment and test the process of manufacturing spirits, and if it is found profitable to extend the scope of operations. Nothing definite, however, has yet been settled in this direction.

Whisky Trust had a bad break this afternoon on the rumor that Mr. James R. Keene had withdrawn all his support so that he might catch stock that would be thrown on the market on the stop orders. The large Western owners of Whisky Trust certificates have not been doing much in the market of late, and it is believed that they are now entirely independent of the manipulation recently undertaken by Messrs. White and Keene. They also feel very sure of their position, and are not disturbed at the number of new refineries that are being incorporated. The Whisky Trust is known to have secured the control of the Tacomine process, and as this has proved a success it should be able to manufacture goods at least 15 per cent cheaper than its competitors.

Reading was the weak spot in the market and the selling by Mr. Cammack's brokers was very confident. It was rumored that an injunction might be obtained by the preference bondholders against issuing collateral trust bonds, although they were authorized at the last annual meeting. Messrs. Speyer & Co., who have been credited with undertaking to float the new loan, were reticent to-day about disclosing any details, and told THE POST correspondent that when the proper time came an official announcement would be made; also inferred that Pennsylvania is hitting back at the Reading, and that the Jersey Central may soon be induced to sever its connection with the coal combination.

The general market was so narrow that fluctuations in the railroad list and the low-priced industrials simply followed the course of prices in Reading and Whisky Trust. Union Pacific was perhaps an exception, and owing to the improved financial condition of the company, there was a better demand for the stock for Boston account, and also from sources indirectly connected with the younger members of the Gould family.

Western Union was not so buoyant as of late, because word was cabled from London that the governors of the stock exchange would defer action upon listing the stock, although it is believed that a favorable decision may be reached before the close of the month, when certain statistics that have been asked for by mail have been fully digested.

St. Paul was the weakest of the grangers, because the earnings for the fourth week in December, to be issued to-morrow, will not come up to expectations.

Pittsburgh & Western preferred closed at 34 bid; 500 shares sold at 34; no transactions in the bonds.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The one obvious comment called for by the stock market at the opening of the new year is that it shows no sign of financial alarm. "Trustworthy critics," says the financial writer of the *Evening Post*, "agree that the currency is threatened with serious complications and unite, as a rule, in the opinion that only heroic measures can avert something like a crisis. The sudden convulsion which seized the market December 15, and continued for nearly a week, was peculiar, however, in that it worked out its own cure. It left behind it higher money rates, turned the international movement of credit in our favor, and checked abruptly the new engagement of gold for export. So far it was clearly a restoration of the market to equilibrium. Yet barely a fortnight has passed and the local money market is gravitating back to exactly the position occupied before the heavy gold shipments began. Allowing for the stringency incidental to the January payments, the loan market stands again on a level of very great ease. Sterling exchange is hardening again, and imports show no sign of falling off. The grave question then is whether the swelling of the money fund with silver notes is actually and of itself forcing out gold, and this is the problem which the new year must very soon solve.

Government bonds closed steady:

U. S. 4s reg	103	do. do. 4s	109
do. 4s coup	100	D. & R. G. W. 1st	103
do. 4½s reg	100	Erie 2ds	112¼
do. 4½s coup	73¼	M., K. & T. gen. 6s	136
Pac. 6s of '95	102⅜	do. do. 5s	105
La. stamped 4s	104	Mutual Union 6s	4¼
Missouri 6s	117⅝	N. J. C. int. cert	106½
Tenn. new set 6s	84	North. Pac. 1sts	77
do. do. 3s	101	St. L. & I. M. g. 5s	101¼
Canada So. 2s	80	H. & T. C. 5s	104½
Cen. Pac. 1sts	48¼	do. consol 6s	102¾
Den. & R. G. 1sts	113		

The temper of speculation at the stock exchange was bullish during the greater part of the day, and the dealings were somewhat better distributed than of late. Among the industrials American Sugar Refining was the special card, selling up from 112⅞ to 115 for the common, and from 100 to 101¼ for the preferred. Manhattan dropped from 155½ to 153½, and quickly rose to 156. The Western railway shares were stronger, more particularly for the Union Pacific group, which scored advances of 1 to 1¾ per cent, the bonds of the Union Pacific and of its subsidiary companies at the same time making material advances under an increased demand. The heavy reduction in the Pacific collateral trust notes, and other evidences of a substantial improvement in the financial condition of the company have created a very bullish feeling on the stock, as well as on Oregon Short Line and Oregon Navigation. In the late afternoon trading the rise was checked by a sudden break in Distilling and Cattle Feeding, from 65¾ to 61½ on stop orders sales. The other industrials sympathised to the extent of 2⅛ in Sugar and 1⅛ in Chicago Gas. At the same time the coal stocks were subjected to a sharp pressure, and yielded 1½ to 2 percent, except for Delaware & Hudson, which remained steady. The general list reacted ¼ to 1 per cent from the highest but the market closed firm at some recovery.

Railway bonds were strong except for the Reading issues which declined ½ to 2½ per cent.

Henry Sproul & Co.'s correspondents wired: The bearish attacks upon Reading have not diminished in severity, while the selling of long stock assumed proportions in to-day's trading which creates a further decline. This was especially noticeable in the afternoon, the price falling to the lowest figure it has yet touched in the present movement. The action of Reading obscured everything else, but the ease with which Distillers broke four points in the late trading furnished additional cause for the weakness which affected the whole list. Union Pacific was bulled mildly on alleged buying by its former Dutch friends. Money was easy at about 5 per cent.

Bache & Co. to Oakley & Co.: Union Pacific and Sugar were the strong spots during the forenoon. Union Pacific advanced on fairly good buying, but the advance would have been greater if Europe had not sold about 5,000 shares of it. In Sugar the buying was also on an extensive scale, but the culmination was reached at 117, and the close was considerably off. Reading was lower and the shorts covered up during the morning, but at about 1:30 a letter was set afloat that gold shipments were to be made on Saturday, and the whole market gave way, Reading, Whisky and Sugar being the weakest.

A number of stop orders were reached in Whisky, and the support for the time seemed to have been withdrawn. Nothing official is known of what the trouble is, but a rumor is afloat of serious trouble on the inside, and it looks as if something were wrong again. We would not be surprised to see another considerable decline in the market.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 374,000 shares, including: Atchison, 3,700; Chicago Gas, 7,500; Distilling, 30,800; Louisville & Nashville, 4,900; Manhattan, 5,100; Missouri Pacific, 6,800; New England, 5,200; Northern Pacific preferred, 4,400; St. Paul, 0,800; Sugar, 49,800; Union Pacific, 34,800; Western Union, 6,000.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Atch., T. & F	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33½
Am. Cotton Oil Co	42¾	43⅝	42½	42¾
do. preferred	82	82	82	81
Am. Sugar Ref. Co	113⅜	115	112⅞	112⅞
do preferred	100	101¼	100	100
B. & O.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93¾
Canada Southern	56	56½	56	55½
Chi. Gas Trust rcts	88½	89⅛	87⅝	87⅝
C. B. & Q	97⅜	97¾	97⅜	97½
Col. Coal & Iron	38	38	37½	37¼
C., H., V. & Tol	29½	29½	29	28½
Con. Gas	....	....	....	124½
C., C., C St. L	58⅞	59⅜	58⅞	59
C. & O.	22½	22⅞	22½	22¼
do. 1st pf'd	....	....	....	60
do. 2d pf'd	....	....	....	40
D., L. & W	152½	152⅞	151¼	151¼
Del. & Hudson	132	132⅝	132	132⅝
Dis. & C. F. Co	65	65¾	61½	62¼
Erie	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23⅜
do. preferred	54½	54½	54¼	53¾
General Electric Co	112¼	113	112	112⅛
L. S. & M. S	....	....	....	127½
L. E. & W	22½	22½	22¼	22½
do. preferred	76	76	76	75½
L. & Nash	71⅝	72¾	71⅝	72
Michigan Central	....	....	....	103
Man. Con	155½	156	153½	153¾
Missouri Pacific	56½	57	56¼	56⅛
Nat. Lead Co	46	46	45¼	45
do. preferred	93	93⅜	93	93
N. Y. Central	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108¾
Nat. Cord. Co	138¼	138½	138	138
do. preferred	112½	112½	112	112¼
N. Y. & N. E	45⅛	45½	44¼	44¼
New Jersey Cen	124½	124½	123½	123
Nor. & West	....	....	....	9½
do. preferred	37¼	37¼	37¼	37
Northwest	111½	111⅞	111½	111⅝
Northern Pacific	16¾	17	16¾	16
do preferred	46¼	47	46¼	46⅛
North Am. Co	10	10⅜	10	10⅜
Omaha	47¼	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝
Pacific Mail	27¼	27¼	26½	26
Pullman Car Co	....	....	....	196
P., C., C. & St. L	....	....	....	19
do. pref	60¾	60¾	60¾	60½
Reading	50¼	51	49⅜	49⅜
R. & W. P. T	7¼	7¼	7	7
Rock Island	82½	83⅛	82½	82¾
St. Paul	76⅞	77¼	76½	76⅜
do. pref	....	....	....	122½
Silver Bullion cts	....	....	....	82½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	....	....	....	36
Texas & Pacific	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛
T., A. A. & N. M	38⅛	38⅛	37⅞	37¾
Union Pacific	39⅝	40⅝	39½	39⅞
Wabash	....	....	....	11
do. pref	24⅛	24⅛	23¾	23½
Western Union Tel	95¼	96	95⅛	95¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie	21½	21½	21½	21½
do. pref	64	64	62⅞	62
Wisconsin Central	....	....	....	14⅝
U. S. Rubber Co	....	....	....	43

REAL ESTATE.

Samuel W. Black & Co. sold No. 18 Wood street. Lot 20x60 five-story brick warehouse. Price $25,000.

Black & Baird sold to Harry Powell lot No. 24 and one-half of lot No. 25 in R. H. Hay's plan of Valley View Place Addition for $400.

Black & Baird sold the property No. 34 Diamond street, near Wood, being a three-story brick business building on lot 30x120 feet to G. D. Simen for $10,000.

Black & Baird sold to Mrs. M. J. Connahan, lot No. 36 in the D. H. Barr plan of lots at Brushton, fronting 25 feet on Susquehanna street by a depth of 100 feet to Annan alley, for $550.

A. Z. Byers & Co. sold another lot for W. A. Black to Edw. Bender being lot No. 121 in his plan, Tenth ward, Allegheny, having a frontage of 29 feet on Howard avenue extending through 50 feet to East End avenue for $200 on monthly payments.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Coffee—Options opened down to 10 points up; closed barely steady 6 up to 6 down; sales, 42,500 bags, including January, 16.00@16.10c; February, 15.90; March, 15.85@15.95c; April, 15.80; May, 15.70@15.85c; July, 15.65@15.80c; September, 15.70@15.85c; October, 15.65c; December, 15.70c; Spot Rio dull and steady; No. 7, 17c. Sugar—Raw quiet and firm; sales, 100 bags Muscovado, 89 test, 3c; refined fairly active and firm; No. 6, 4¼@4 7-16c.

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received over their exclusive private wire by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges:

Pennsylvania Central, 54⅜@54¼; Reading, 24¾@24 13-16; Lehigh Valley, 57⅞ sales; Lehigh Navigation, 53; Philadelphia & Erie, 32⅝@33; Northern Pacific common, 16@16½; Northern Pacific preferred, 46⅜@46½.

What City Amusements Pay.

The last month $256 was received from amusement and dog licenses by the bureau of police; $201 was received from theaters, $11 from concerts, $6 from entertainments, $27 from exhibitions and $8 from dog licenses. Entertainments are distinguished as a "fake" show, such as traveling museums, pictures and the like, and exhibitions as base ball games, walking matches and shows of a like nature.

SECURITIES IN THE DUMPS.

Stocks Moderately Active but Trading Dull.

PHILADELPHIA LEADS THE SELLING.

A Little Trading and Some Activity in Bonds.

SOME REQUEST FOR STREET TRACTIONS

The local stock market, from a trading standpoint, was not a great success yesterday. There was considerable activity among the securities, and that confident tone which is so often talked of was noticeable to a moderate extent. The amount of business transacted, however, was small, and if that was the only indication of future markets, it would not be regarded as a favorable argument for a big volume of business hereafter. The sales yesterday were only 219 shares of stock and $4,000 bonds. At the opening board but 4 shares of stock were sold; the second session was a blank, and on the third and after calls 215 shares of stock and $4,000 bonds were sold. The feature of the day, if there was one worth mentioning, was the selling of Philadelphia company stock which developed on the first call. This stock sold at 20⅞ throughout the call, and was a little weak as against the best sales of the previous day, when it sold at 21. On the first and second calls it closed at 20¾ bid, 20⅞ asked, advancing slightly on the third call, and closed at 20¾ bid, 21 asked, the same as on the previous day. A broker says that if there is an increased pressure of gas, as reported, that it must be because so many consumers have returned to the use of coal, and not because the supply has been increased by the addition of new wells. Wheeling Gas was weaker and lower, selling at 16¾. At the final board it rallied a little, and closed above the noon quotation at 16⅞ bid, 17½ asked. Three other gas stocks were nominally quoted, but the remainder were quiet.

The only traction stock traded in was Manchester, which sold at 43¼, the same as on the day before. There was some demand for Birmingham and Duquesne, but no trading in either. The former was unchanged and the latter weaker, closing lower at 27¼ bid, 27⅝ asked. After the final call 100 shares were offered at 27⅝. Pleasant Valley was also weaker and offered in 100-share lots at 27¾. The remaining tractions did not change materially. Switch and Signal closed fractionally stronger and Air Brake was slightly weaker. United States Glass common closed at 63½ bid, 65 asked.

There was somewhat more than the usual demand for bonds and $4,000 Duquesne traction 5s were sold at 100. Two of the same were offered at par on the last call. Birmingham traction 5s to the amount of $20,000 were offered at par. For Electric second preferred 34 was bid. It was not offered. The market finally closed moderately active and barely steady.

A stockholder of the Pleasant Valley in speaking of the long delayed Manchester-Pleasant Valley consolidation said: "The only reason I favor the union of the two lines is politicians and city councils are such uncertain quantities that it is impossible to foreknow what street railway they will favor and what ones they will oppose. Pleasant Valley has a majority of friends in Allegheny councils now, but it may not have long. With Pittsburgh councils in the control of the politicians who favor the Manchester line, and with the same gang trying to get control of the Allegheny councils, it is hard to tell what baneful legislation may be enacted against the Pleasant Valley. So that acting along the line of self-preservation, I think the consolidation is a good thing. It seems too bad, though, to give a stock practically worth par for one which is quoted considerably less than par, and which besides does not pay a dividend. Pleasant Valley is earning 7 and 7½ per cent right along, and will earn more as it reaches the growing part of Allegheny. Manchester cannot pay a dividend with its present earnings, and the prospect for an increase in them is not overly brilliant. I would like to have the dividend on my stock. It has been earned and the payment would only be fair to those who have invested their money in the road."

The oil trade was treated to a genuine surprise yesterday in the shape of a sharp rise in the market for Buckeye pipe line certificates. This is the loud-smelling stuff, of which Pittsburgh heard so much and lost so largely on about two years ago. At one time last summer sales were made in it as low as 10 cents. This was on the New York consolidated board, the only institution where it is handled to speak of. Tuesday it was quoted at 20 cents and yesterday it was advanced to 25 cents bid. No reason is assigned for the latest movement. The highest point was 42½ cents, at which it sold when first listed.

The following committees were appointed by the board of directors to serve during the ensuing year: Finance, R. J. Stoney, Jr., J. D. Lyon, A. C. Robinson; security, A. W. Mellon, H. Sproul, R. J. Stoney, Jr.; room, W. J. Robinson, B. F. Arensberg, J. B. Barbour, Jr.; membership, Geo. I. Whitney, W. T. Wallace, J. D. Lyon.

The only sale made on the first and second calls was the sale of four shares of Wheeling Natural Gas stock at 16¾. A. J. Lawrence & Co. sold to A. Caster.

The Westinghouse companies are paying out in dividends close to $700,000 this quarter. This includes the Air Brake, Philadelphia Gas company, Standard Underground Cable and Westinghouse Electric preferred. The Air Brake leads off with $500,000 and "Phillie" comes next with $93,750.

The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association was held yesterday. The old officers were re-elected.

In Boston at noon yesterday Westinghouse Electric first preferred was quoted at 47½@48 and the second preferred at 33¾@34½.

The Exchange National bank yesterday received a shipment of Columbian half dollars.

The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh has issued its very convenient "tax calendar" for 1893. A list of corporation and individual taxes, and the dates when they are payable, is printed at the foot of the calendar for each month.

Following additional dividends have been announced: Pittsburgh Insurance Company, $4 per share; National Bank for Savings, 3 per cent semi-annual; Allegheny Bridge Company, $2 per share semi-annual; Odd Fellows Savings Bank, 3 per cent semi-annual.

The annual meeting of the Standard Plate Glass Company will be held at Butler on January 17, at 11 A. M.

Bonds were quoted as follows: Birmingham traction 5s 100 asked; Duquesne traction 5s 100 asked.

In Philadelphia financial circles it is the opinion that Mr. Samuel Rea will be the next third vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad.

A judgment bond of $32,000 given to secure a real debt of $16,000, from Joseph R. and Hannah Fricke to the People's Building and Loan Association, was recorded yesterday.

The following sales were made on the local exchange:

FIRST CALL.

4 shares Wheeling Gas company.... 16¾

SECOND CALL.

No sales.

THIRD CALL.

$4000 Duquesne traction 5s.............100
45 shares Philadelphia company..... 20⅞
40 shares Manchester traction 43¼
15 shares Philadelphia company..... 20⅞
5 shares Philadelphia company..... 20⅞

AFTER CALL.

60 shares Philadelphia company. ... 20⅞
50 shares Philadelphia company...... 20⅞

The following are the closing bids and offers:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Fourth National Bank	122	....
Iron City National Bank	85	....
Liberty National Bank	113	.....
Metropolitan National Bank	129	....
Monongahela National Bank	144	....
Third National Bank	128	....
Western Insurance Co	....	37
Bridgewater Gas Co	26	....
Chartiers Valley Gas Co	10	11
P. N. G. & P. Co	14¾	15
Pennsylvania Gas Co	9	....
Philadelphia Co	20⅞	21
Wheeling Gas Co	16⅞	17½
Central traction	27⅞	28⅛
Citizens traction	62¾	63¾
Pittsburgh traction	60	61
Pleasant Valley	....	24⅛
Birmingham traction	24¾	24⅞
Duquesne traction	27¼	27⅝
Manchester traction	....	43¾
Chartiers R. R	....	65
Pitts., Young. & Ashtabula	47⅝	49
Pitts & Castle Shannon R. R	....	10
Pittsburgh Junction R. R. Co	....	36
Pitts., W. & Ky. R. R	....	56
Mansfield Coal and Coke Co	....	37
N. Y. & Cleve. Gas Coal Co	50	51½
Pitts. & Birmingham Bridge	....	75
Union Bridge	....	16
Hidalgo Mining Co	....	6½
La Noria Mining Co	15c	16c
Luster Mining Co	9⅜	9¾
Enterprise Mining Co	2½	....
Westinghouse Electric	20	....
Monongahela Water Co	30	31
Union Switch and Signal Co	....	18½
Union S. and S. Co. preferred	....	39
Westinghouse Air Brake Co	127	129
Standard Under. Cable Co	*75	76
U. S. Glass Co., common	63½	65

*Ex-dividend.

MONETARY.

There is no change to be reported in local money matters. The rate is still 6 per cent. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges.............$3,070,825 03
Yesterday's balances..................417,189 94
Same day last week:
Exchanges...............................$2,422,480 54
Balances..................................464,058 79

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Money on call easier at 4@6 per cent, last loan 4, closing offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business at $4 85¼@4 84 for 60-day bills and $4 87⅛@4 87¾ for demand.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Bank clearings, $5,818,641; balances, $691,587. Money quiet at 6@7 per cent. Exchange on New York 75c premium.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Bank clearings to-day, $26,537,689. New York exchange, 65c premium. Sterling exchange steady at $4 86 for 60-day bills and $4 88 for sight drafts. Money steady at 6 per cent.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 4.—Clearings, $632,088; balances, $85,547. New York exchange selling at par.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Clearings, $2,124,363.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Call loans, 6@7; time loans, 5½@6.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Bank clearings, $214,449,142; balances, $8,869,851.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Bank clearings, $20,018,127; balances, $2,375,297. Money 6 per cent. Exchange on New York 8@15c discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Clearings, $25,956,774; balances, $2,926,821. Money 5 per cent.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—Bank clearings, $4,310,359; balances, $404,283. Rate 6 per cent.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Consols for money, 98 3-16; do. account, 98¼; New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio 1sts, 29⅛; Canada Pacific, 90⅝; Erie, 24⅛; Erie 2ds, 104; Illinois Central, 101¾; Mexican ordinary, 21⅝; St. Paul common, 79; New York Central, 113½; Pennsylvania, 55⅝; Reading, 25⅞; Mexican Central new 4s, 66¼. Bar silver, 38⅝d. Money, ¾@1 per cent. Rate of discount in open market for both short and three months' bills, 1⅝ per cent.

CHICAGO 'CHANGE.

Corn, Oats and Pork Higher, While Wheat Closes Lower.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The announcement that the government crop report for January would be issued this afternoon rather unhinged the grain markets. Wheat closed about ⅛c lower than on the day before. Corn is ⅛c higher and oats from ⅜c to ½c higher. Provisions were strong. At the close pork was 40c higher, lard and ribs each 17½c.

In wheat the opening was about ⅛c to ⅜c lower than yesterday, and prices eased off another ⅛c or so, then became steadier, but again fell back. Later a stronger feeling developed, and prices were advanced ⅝@⅞c, became easier, and the closing was about midway between the high and low points of the day.

Corn opened weak at ¼@⅜c decline from the final figures of yesterday, the receipts of 764 cars overrunning the estimates considerably, having that influence, but the demand soon improved and sold up, with little reactions, a full cent, receding later ⅜c, ruled steady and closed with ⅛@⅜c gain.

A large trade was transacted in oats and there was a firmer market. Prices advanced ⅜c, and the market closed steady at nearly the top figures, with a gain of ⅜@½c.

Reports from Liverpool indicated a light stock on hand, with a further advance of 1s in lard and bacon. At the extreme figures reached there was a little more pressure to sell and prices settled back slightly.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steadier, holders asking 10@15c advance on better grades, bakers not sharing in the upward tendency; No. 2 spring wheat, 72⅝@72⅞c; No. 3 spring wheat, 60⅞@62½c; No. 2 red, 72⅝@72⅞c; No. 2 corn, 41⅞c; No. 2 oats, 30½@31c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 33½@34½c; No. 3 white, 32@32½c; No. 2 rye, 53c; No. 2 barley, 65c; No. 3, f. o. b., 40@68c; No. 4, f. o. b., 35@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 09½; prime timothy seed, $2 02@2 03; mess pork, per bbl., $15 62½@15 75; lard, per 100 lbs, $10 70; short ribs sides (loose), $9 12½@9 15; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $8 37½@8 50; short clear sides (boxed), $9 50@9 60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 30; sugars unchanged; No. 3 corn, 36⅝c.

Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 292,000 bushels; corn, 235,000 bushels; oats, 238,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, 65,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 27,000 barrels; wheat, 29,000 bushels; corn, 124,000 bushels; oats, 206,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; barley, 64,000 bushels.

On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was firm; creamery, 20@29½c; dairy, 18@27c. Eggs firm; strictly fresh, 27@28c.

Opening, highest, lowest and closing quotations furnished by John M. Oakley & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 45 Sixth street, Hotel Anderson Building:

Articles & Mon'hs	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Closg Jan 3
WHEAT—					
Jan	72	72½	72	72⅜	72½
May	78½	79⅛	78¼	78⅝	78¾
July	76¾	77½	76¾	77¼	77¼
CORN—					
Jan	40¼	41⅜	40¼	41⅛	40⅝
Feb	41⅞	42½	41⅞	42½	42
May	45½	46½	45½	46¼	45¾
July	45½	46½	45½	46¼	45¾
OATS—					
Jan	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	30¼
Feb	31⅜	31¾	31⅜	31¾	31¼
May	34½	35¼	34½	35	34⅞
PORK—					
Jan	16 25	16 77	16 25	16 70	16 25
March	16 40	17 05	16 40	16 92	....
May	16 70	17 25	16 70	17 15	16 75
LARD—					
Jan	10 75	10 75	10 60	10 62	10 75
Feb	10 25	....	....	....	10 05
May	10 00	10 17	10 00	10 12	9 95
S. RIBS—					
Jan	8 90	9 12	8 90	9 12	8 60
Feb	8 95	9 12	8 95	9 12	....
May	9 00	9 22	9 00	9 17	9 00

Car receipts for to-day—Wheat, 717 cars; corn, 764 cars; oats, 321 cars; estimates for to-morrow—Wheat, 280 cars; corn, 300 cars; oats, 170 cars.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Pig iron dull and steady; American, 12.75@15.50c; Copper quiet and unchanged; Lake, 12.20c. Lead dull; domestic, 3.8c5; Tin firm; straits, 19.75c.

Viewers Report on Sewers.

The reports of viewers on the assessments for the construction of several sewers were filed yesterday in common pleas No. 1. They were confirmed nisi, to be made absolute in 30 days unless exceptions are filed. The sewers reported on were: Susquehanna, Tioga and Kelly streets and Homewood avenue, Twenty-first ward, cost $42,164 56; on South Negley avenue, cost $878 87; on Morewood avenue, cost $1,318 14; on Howe and Hailman streets, $782 04; on Melmore alley, Shakespeare and Ravenna streets, $1,184 89.

THE action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

Everything Quiet in Mercantile Circles.

STAPLE GOODS ARE IN FAIR DEMAND.

Good Butter and Strictly Fresh Eggs Are Always Wanted.

CONSUMPTION OF RICE IS INCREASING

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.

The present week so far has been marked by no important event in mercantile cirles. Business is moving slowly and quietly, and has reached the stage commonly described as dull, especially in some lines. Dealers in staples, such as wholesale grocers, do not have any reason for complaint, but on the other hand report trade as fair to good. The demand for coffee, sugar, rice, tea, etc., in fair and good sized orders are being received from nearby towns, while collections are easy.

The commission houses are not doing a large trade in all lines, but in potatoes, poultry, butter and eggs the daily volume of business is about the usual average for the season. The demand for good butter is strong at last week's prices. Fresh eggs are in strong request and sell higher than last week. The prices of fruits have not changed materially, and both domestic and foreign are steady.

Few people are aware of the increased consumption of rice. Based upon the sales of recent years there can be no doubt that fully 250,000,000 pounds will be required within the borders of the United States this year, and that, therefore, at least 25,000,000 pounds additional of foreign rice will have to be imported to meet the deficit before the new crop can be reached. In 1872 the consumption of the home product was 39,325,990 pounds; in 1872 the consumption of foreign product, 53,522,701 pounds; total, 92,848,691 pounds. In 1882 the consumption of home product was 102,604,810 pounds; in 1882 the consumption of foreign product, 73,926,025; total, 176,530,835 pounds. In 1892 the consumption of home product was 155,563,184 pounds; in 1892 the consumption of foreign product, 79,979,602; total, 232,542,786 pounds. There was a great falling away in the domestic product in 1872 on account of a crevasse and a great storm in the Carolinas and Georgia, which swept away and damaged many of the crops, the total loss from which was estimated at fully 25 per cent of the promised yield.

Grain, Feed and Flour.

The following are the closing bids and offers made at the grain and flour exchange:

SPOT.	Bid.	Asked.
No. 2 white oats	37⅞c	39 c
Fancy white oats	38 c	41 c
No. 3 yellow ear corn	....	50 c
White middlings	$ 17 25	$18 00
Extra No. 3 white oats	34½c	35 c
FIVE DAYS.		
No. 2 yellow shelled corn	45 c	45½c
No. 2 white oats	38 c	38½c
Sack bran	$15 50	$16 00
No. 1 timothy hay	13 25	14 00
No. 2 timothy hay	11 50	13 00
Clover and timothy hay	12 75	13 00
No. 1 clover hay	12 00	12 50
No. 2 clover hay	....	12 00
Indiana upland hay	8 50	10 00
Oats straw	6 50	7 00
Packing hay	7 00	7 50
TEN DAYS.		
No. 2 yellow shelled corn	45 c	46 c
No. 2 white oats	37½c	39 c
Bulk bran	....	$15 00
Brown middlings	....	16 00
No. 1 timothy hay	$13 25	13 50
No. 2 timothy hay	....	12 75

The following sales were made: One car No. 3 white oats, spot, at 35c; 2 cars No. 2 yellow shelled corn, five days, at 45c; do. 19 days, at 45c; do. 10 days, at 45½c.

Ten thousand bushels of oats were offered at 38½c for the month, and the best bid was 37½c for all or any part of the lot.

Receipts bulletined: Via P., C. & St. L.—9 cars corn, 1 car middlings, 7 cars hay, 1 car feed, 1 car wheat, 1 car bran and middlings; P., Ft. W. & C.—13 cars hay, 1 car feed, 3 cars oats, 1 car flour, 1 car corn, 1 car barley.

RANGE OF THE LOCAL MARKET.

[Note—The following prices are for carlots on track; dealers charge an advance for small lots from store:]

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 77@78c; No. 2 red, 74@75c; No. 3, 72@74c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 46@47c; high mixed do., 45@46c; No. 2 yellow ear, 49@50c; high mixed, 47@48c; mixed, 45@47c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 38½@39c; No. 2 white, 37½@38c; extra No. 3 white, 36½@37c; mixed, 35@36c.

RYE—New No. 1 Northwestern and Michigan, 61@62c.

FLOUR—Fancy winter and spring wheat patents, $4 50@4 90; fancy straight winter, $3 90@4 15; fancy straight spring, $3 90@4 00; clear winter, $3 85@4 10; straight XXXX bakers, $3 75@4 00; XXX do., $3 50@3 75; rye flour, $3 75@4 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, winter wheat in bulk, $14 50@15 50 per ton; No. 1 white middlings, $18 00@19 00; No. 2 do., $16 00@17 50; brown middlings, $15 00@16 50; chop, $17 00@21 00.

HAY—Choice timothy, $13 75@14 00; No. 1 do., $13 50@13 75; No. 2 do., $11 50@12 00; clover hay, $12 00@13 00; mixed clover and timothy, $12 50@13 00; loose, from country wagons, $16 00@18 00; No. 1 feeding prairie hay, $9 00@10 00; packing hay, $7 50@8 00.

STRAW—Oats, $6 25@7 00; wheat, $6 25@6 50; rye, $6 50@7 00.

Groceries.

SUGARS—Standard cubes, 5¼c; powdered, 5⅛c; standard granulated, 5c; granulated in bags, 5⅛c; confectioners' A, 4⅞c; soft A, 4¾@4⅞c; yellow, 4⅜@4½c; dark, 4@4⅛c.

ROASTED COFFEE—Standard packages, 23 3-20c; fancy packages, 24@26c. Loose—Choice Mocha, 37@38c; Java, 36@37c; Maracaibo, 30@30½c; Santos, 26½@28c; Rio, 24@28c; Turkish, 33c.

GREEN COFFEE—Choice Mocha, 33@34c; Java, 31@33c; Rio, 20@23c; Maracaibo, 26@27c; Santos, 23@24c.

RICE—Fancy head Carolina, 6¼@6½c; prime to choice, 5¼@6c; Louisiana, 6@6¼c; Java, 5¼@5¾c; Japan, 5¾@6c.

SYRUP—Corn syrup, 25@26½c; choice to fancy sugar, 26@27c; common to fair, 20@25c; black strap, 12@13c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Fancy new crop, 38½@39c; centrifugals, 27@28c.

OILS—Refined, 110°, 6¾c per gallon; Ohio test, 6¾c; headlight, 150°, 7c; water white, 7¾c; elaine, 13½c; carnadine, 10½c; miners' oil, 38@50c.

FRUIT—Layer raisins, $1 90 per box; California London layers, $1 75; muscatels, $1 75@2 00; California muscatels, $1 70@1 75; Valencias, 6¼c per lb; layer Valencias, 7¼c; sultanas, 9@9½c; currants, 4⅜@4¾c; Turkey prunes, 12½@15c; citron, 14@15c; lemon peel, 9½@10½c.

Provisions.

SMOKED MEATS—Hams, large, 12¾c; do. medium, 13c; do. small, 13¼c; 18-lb and up, 18¾c; extra family breakfast bacon, 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12½c; shoulders, sugar-cured, 10½c; dried beef in sets, 10c; dried beef, rounds and knuckles, 13c; dried beef, flats, 9c; California hams, 10½c.

DRY SALT MEATS—Clear bellies, 9¼c; bacon, shoulders, 9¾c; shoulders, 9¼c.

PICKLED MEATS—Heavy mess pork, per barrel, $18 00; light, $19 00.

LARD—Pure lard, tierces, 340 lb, 11½c; half barrels, 120 lb, 11¾c; tubs, 60 lb, 11⅞c; buckets, 20 lb, 12¼c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a case, 11¾c; 10-lb tin pails, 6 in a case, 12¼c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 12⅜c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 12½c; tierces, cattle, for bakers' use, 11c. (Western compound)—tierces, 350 lb, 8¼c; half-barrel, 8⅜c; tubs, 8⅜c; buckets, 8⅝c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a rack, 8⅜c; 10-lb tin cans, 6 in a case, 9c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 9⅛c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 9¼c.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $2 75@3 00 per barrel; choice, $2 25@2 50; common, $1 50@2 00.

BEANS—New York and Michigan pea, $2 15@2 20 per bushel; hand-picked mediums, $2 05@2 10; lima, 4@4½c per lb.

BERRIES, ETC.—Cranberries, Cape Cod, $2 75@3 00 per box; do. Jersey, per box, $2 75@3 00; grapes, in 9-pound baskets, catawba, 28c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2@2¼c per lb, according to quality.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 33@34c; choice Ohio brands, 27@28c; fair to choice dairy rolls, 25@27c; choice to fancy country rolls, 24½@26c; medium to good do., 18@22c; common to fair do., 11@14c; cooking butter, 9@10c; grease, 5@7c.

CHEESE—New York, 11@11½c; Ohio, fall make, 11@11½c; Wisconsin Swiss, 13½@15c; do. Sweitzer, 13@13½c; imported Swiss, 26@27c; limburger, 10½@11c.

CIDER—New sweet, $5 50@6 00 per bbl.; sand refined, $7 00@7 50; crab, $7 50@8 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Evaporated apricots, in bags, 15@16c; in boxes, 17@18c; raspberries, in barrels, 21@21½c; in boxes, 22@22½c; sun-dried peaches, in bags, 14@15½c; in boxes, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 14@17c; sun-dried peaches, 8@8½c; apples, rings, 9@9½c; huckleberries, 6½@7c; dried grapes, 4@4½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Ohio and Pennsylvania stock, 29@30c; storage, 24@25c.

GAME—Rabbits, per pair, 25@30c; squirrels, $1 00@1 25 per dozen; pheasants, $5 50@6 00 per dozen; quail, $1 25@1 50 per dozen; wild turkeys, 75c@$1 50 each; Mallard ducks, $3 00@3 50 per dozen; whole venison deer, 10@11c per lb, saddles, 15@16c per lb.

POTATOES—Fancy Burbanks, per bushel, 80@85c from store; on track, 70@75c; choice Southern sweets, $2 50@2 75; Jersey medium sweets, $2 00@2 50; Jersey sweets, $4 00@4 25.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 40@50c per pair, according to size; spring chickens, 40@50c; live turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, 50@65c; geese, $1 00@1 25; dressed chickens, 10@12c; dressed turkeys, 12@13c. Frozen poultry—Turkeys, 10@12c; chickens, 8@10c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Oranges, Florida, $2 75@3 00 per box; lemons, $3 50@4 00 per box; cocoanuts, $4 00@4 50 per 100, 55@60c per dozen; bananas, $1 25@2 50 per bunch; pineapples, $12 00@17 00 per 100, according to size; Malaga grapes, $6 50@7 00 per barrel.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage in barrels, sugar barrels, $3 50; flour barrel, $2 50; rutabagas, $1 25 per barrel; Spanish per crate, $1 15@1 25; egg plant, 75c@1 00 per bushel; celery, 30@35c; spinach, $1 50@1 75 per barrel.

MISCELLANEOUS—Popcorn, 3@3½c per lb; country lard, 6@6½c; hominy, $3 10@3 25 per barrel; pickles, $7 00@8 00; tallow, 3@4c per lb; feathers, choice geese, 60@65c per lb; do. mixed, 40@50c; beeswax, good to choice yellow, 30@35c; medium and dark, 25@28c. Peanuts, green, 4½@5½c; do, roasted, $1 00@1 35 per bushel.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Slow, Hogs Ruled Firm and Sheep Declined.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1892.

East Liberty.

The supply of cattle on sale Monday was 70 loads, against 50 loads last Monday. The attendance of buyers was again limited, and with the increased receipts the market ruled slow on common and medium grades at a decline of 10 to 15c per cwt., while good grades sold about steady at last week's prices. Tuesday's receipts 5 loads; market slow at quotations:

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lb	$5 15@ 5 50
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb	4 65@ 4 90
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb	4 35@ 4 60
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lb	3 80@ 4 10
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lb	3 50@ 3 75
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lb	3 00@ 3 50
Common, 700 to 900 lb	2 75@ 3 00
Rough half fat 1,000 to 1,300 lb	3 00@ 3 75
Common to good fat oxen	2 00@ 4 00
Common to good fat bulls	1 75@ 3 15
Common to good fat cows	1 75@ 3 25
Heifers 700 to 1,000 lb	2 25@ 3 65
Bologna cows, per head	5 00@12 00
Fresh cows and springers	15 00@45 00

The receipts of hogs on Monday were 30 double-deck loads, and the market ruled firm on all grades. The receipts Tuesday and yesterday were light, and the market was strong at Monday's prices.

Philadelphias	$ 7 10@7 15
Mixed	7 00@7 05
Best Yorkers	6 90@7 00
Pigs and common Yorkers	6 75@6 85
Roughs	5 50@6 50

Sheep receipts Monday were 36 double-deck loads. Owing to unfavorable reports from other points and the heavy receipts here, the market ruled very slow at a decline of 25c per cwt. on all grades from last week's prices. Tuesday's receipts, 4 double-deck loads. Market dull at quotations.

Prime, 95 to 110 lb	$ 4 75@5 25
Good, 85 to 90 lb	4 15@4 50
Fair, 75 to 80 lb	3 00@4 00
Common, 65 to 70 lb	2 00@3 00
Culls	50@1 50
Lambs	4 00@6 00
Veal calves	4 00@7 00
Grass calves	2 00@3 00

SOME OF THE SALES.

Dyer Drum & Co.: Cattle—11 head, 12,500 lb, $4 35; 9 head, 10,860 lb, $4 60; 2 oxen, 3,240 lb, $4 40; 6 head, 5,620 lb, $3 50. Hogs—77 head, 15,800 lb, $7 10; 5 head, 1,200 lb, $7 15; 11 head, 1,790 lb, $7 00; 74 head, 16,360 lb, $7 05. Sheep—22 head, 1,890 lb, $5 80; 43 head, 3,740 lb, $6 25; 7 head 450 lb, $3 00; 24 head, 1,670 lb, $5 25.

S. B. Hedges & Co.: Cattle—12 head, 17,780 lb, $4 00; 2 head, 1,580 lb, $3 50. Hogs—74 head, 14,770 lb, $7 15; 52 head, 9,300 lb, $7 10; 9 head, 1,610 lb, $7 10. Sheep—22 head, 1,880 lb, $3 60; 19 head, 1,570 lb, $6 06; 5 head, 230 lb, $4 50.

Huff, Hazlewood & Imhoff: Hogs—35 head, 6,190 lb, $7 05; 6 head, 2,050 lb, $6 75; 67 head, 13,860 lb, $6 85. Sheep—11 head, 590 lb, $4 25; 92 head, 5,860 lb, $4 00; 2 head, 311 lb, $7 00.

McCall, Rowlen & Newburn: Cattle—2 head, 2,200 lb, $3 50; 4 head, 3,810 lb, $3 00; 4 head, 2,820, $2 65; 15 head, 13,930 lb, $3 40; 18 cows, 8,256 lb, $2 90; 3 head, 2,969 lb, $3 60; 4 head, 4,400 lb, $4 00. Hogs—66 head, 13,950 lb, $7 25; 116 head, 22,130 lb, $7 15; 76 head, 16,120 lb, $7 20; 50 head, 8,110 lb, $7 10; 9 head, 2,390 lb, $6 75; 25 head, 4,880 lb, $6 95; 15 head, 3,130 lb, $6 90. Sheep—48 head, 3 810 lb, $5 00; 97 head, 7,240 lb, $3 25; 31 head, 3,680 lb, $4 00.

Reneker, Linkhorn & Co.: Cattle—19 head, 13,070 lb, $2 80; 4 oxen, 586 lb, $3 25; 2 heifers, 1,760 lb, $3 25; 22 head, 20,220 lb, $3 20. Hogs—10 head, 2,130 lb, $7 05; 3 head, 7,100 lb, $7 00; 5 head, 1,100 lb, $6 50; 21 head, 3,750 lb, $6 90. Sheep—5 head, 3,100 lb, $4 75; 1 calf, 140 lb, $7 00.

John Hesket & Co.: Cattle—2 head, 4,210 lb, $4 55; 19 head, 22,120 lb, $4 30; 6 head, 5,530 lb, $4 00; 11 head, 13,050 lb, $3 90; 17 head, 17,920 lb, $3 75; 6 head, 6,230 lb, $3 50; 6 head, 5,400 lb, $3 00; 8 cows, 8,310 lb, $2 75; 2 bulls, 21,650 lb, $2 95. Hogs—52 head, 11,975 lb, $7 15; 174 head, 38,770 lb, $7 10; 56 head, 8,710 lb, $7 05; 275 head, 52,590 lb, $6 90; 21 head, 2,975 lb, $6 85; 48 head, 6,650 lb, $6 12½. Sheep—45 head, 3,130 lb, $6 05; 35 head, 2,580 lb, $5 50; 17 head, 1,030 lb, $4 50; 82 head, 7,310 lb, $4 40; 103 head, 9,220 lb, $4 10; 126 head, 9,830 lb, $3 80; 27 head, 2,130 lb, $3 25; 52 head, 4,250 lb, $3 10.

W. Holmes & Co.: Cattle—14 head, 15,730 lb, $3 00; 3 head, 2,930 lb, $3 45; 1 heifer, 800 lb, $3 00. Hogs—90 head, 14,230 lb, $6 95; 50 head, 9,710 lb, $7 05; 65 head, 13,160 lb, $7 15; 39 head, 5,480 lb, $6 85. Sheep—3 head, 420 lb, $6 50; 3 head, 430 lb, $7 00; 38 head, 2,880 lb, $3 75; 98 head, 2,880 lb, $3 75.

Herrs Island.

The market in this yard was fair to good on all lines of stock, and prices were higher on some grades. Some choice lots of hogs were reported sold at $7 35 per cwt., which is an advance of 25@30c as against last week. Cattle were about the same, with a hardening tendency on some grades. Good sheep were a little higher, lambs were strong and calves advanced considerably as against last Monday.

CATTLE—The shipments of cattle were light and the market good. Prices were as follows: Strictly prime cornfed cattle, retail, $5 50@5 90; prime heavy, 1,500 to 1,600 lb, $5 15@5 25; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb, $4 15@4 35; medium, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $3 35@3 75; common, $2 50@3 00; bulls, $1 20@2 25; dry fat cows, $2 00@3 00; fresh cows, $25 to $35 per head.

HOGS—Shipments of hogs were large and the market strong with an upward tendency. Prices ranged as follows: Select Chicago and Ohio hogs, retail, $7 00@7 25; common, $6 75@7 00; rough, $6 50@6 75.

SHEEP—Shipments of sheep were light and the market was strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania sheep, retail, $4 50@5 00; medium do., $3 75@4 50; common, $1 50@3 00.

LAMBS—The shipments of lambs were light and the market was strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania lambs, retail, $4 40@5 00; spring lambs, $5 75@6 25; common do., $2 45@4 25.

CALVES—Shipments light and market strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice veal calves, $6 50@7 00; common heavy do., $2 50@4 00.

Receipts were as follows: 1,120 head of hogs, 840 head of sheep, 224 of cattle and 150 calves.

[By Associated Press.]

BUFFALO—DEC. 29. — Cattle —Receipts, 827 loads through, 2 loads sale; market opened strong for good grades.

Hogs—Receipts, 29 loads through, 18 loads sale; market opened stronger for good weights and firmer for others; heavy cornfed, $7 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7 loads through, 12 loads sale; market opened slow but steady; choice wethers, $4 90; fair sheep, $4 40; Canada do., $4 60; lambs, native choice, $6 15; Canada common, $6 15.

ST. LOUIS—JAN. 4.—Cattle receipts, 3,200 head; shipments not reported; market steady; fair to native steers, $3 10@4 65; choice shipping, $4 75@5 00; range steers, grass fed, $2 10@3 00; do. meal fed, $2 90@4 00; range cows, $1 25@3 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, not reported; market easier; heavy, $6 50@6 90; packing, $6 30@6 85; light, $5 40@6 75.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, not reported; market quiet; fair to good natives, $3 00@4 50; choice muttons, $4 75@5 00.

CHICAGO—JAN. 4.—The *Evening Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 15,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head; market slow and barely steady; prime to extra steers, $4 95@5 50; others, $3 75@4 85; stockers, $3 00@3 50; cows, $3 00@3 60.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,000 head; shipments, none; market steady; rough, $6 75@6 80; good mixed and packing, $6 85@6 90; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $6 95@7 10; light, $6 60@6 90.

Sheep—Receipts, 11,000 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market 10@15c lower; natives, $3 85@5 25; westerns, $4 90@5 15; lambs, $3 85@6 00.

KANSAS CITY—JAN. 4. —Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; the market was dull and weak; steers, 10@15c lower at $3 30@5 00; cows, 5@15c lower at $1 75@4 00; stockers and feeders steady to strong at $2 90@3 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 21,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; the market was fairly active and steady to strong, closing 5c lower; all grades, $5 25@6 75; bulk, $5 65@6 65.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head; good sheep were scarce and nominally strong; others, dull and weak; muttons, $3 75@4 85.

NEW YORK—JAN. 4.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,692 head, including 44 carloads for sale; market opened a shade firmer and closed steady; native steers, $3 15@5 10 per 100 lbs; Texans, $3 70@3 75; bulls and cows, $1 50@3 25. Dressed beef steady at 8@9½c per lb; shipments to-day, 350 beeves and 920 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 1,089 head; market ½c per lb lower. Veals, $5 00@8 50 per 100 lbs; grassers, $2 25@2 62½; western calves, $2 50@3 12½.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,100 head; sheep firm; lambs ¼c per lb higher; sheep, $3 00@5 60 per 100 lbs; lambs, $5 25@6 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,979 head consigned direct; market nominally steady at $6 40@7 00 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO—JAN. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 25 loads through, 1 load sale; market opened steady and firm; all sold; 1,100 lbs steers, $4 20.

Hogs—Receipts, 15 loads through, 16 loads sale; market opened fairly active and higher, light grades and pigs in best demand; heavy cornfed, $7 45.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4 loads through, 20 loads sale; market active at 10 to 20c higher; choice wethers, $5 00. Lambs—Native choice, $6 15; Canada common, $6 00.

CINCINNATI—JAN. 4.—Hogs strong and higher, at $6 15@7 15; receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 2,600 head.

Cattle strong at $1 50@4 85; receipts, 550 head; shipments, 150 head.

Sheep steady at $2 75@5 00; receipts, 500 head; shipments, none. Lambs higher at $4 00@5 75.

General Produce Markets.

NEW YORK — JAN. 4. —Flour—Receipts 65,157 packages; exports, 3,563 barrels, 28,715 sacks; sales, 14,100 barrels low extras, $2 10@2 55; winter wheat, low grades, $2 10@2 55; fair to fancy, $2 55@3 75; patents, $3 85@4 25; Minnesota clear, $2 50@3 40; straights, $3 60@4 00 patents, $4 25@4 75. Wheat—receipts, 21,700 bushels; exports, 184,052 bushels; sales, 1,185,000 bushels futures, 88,000 bushels spot; spots firmer with options moderately active; No. 2 red, 80c in store and elevator; 80⅝c afloat; options opened week at ⅛c@⅛c decline, advanced ⅜c@⅝c; No. 2 red, January, 78@78⅛c, closing 78⅛c; March, 80⅜@81c, closing at 80⅞c; May, 82⅛@83 3-16c, closing at 83c. Corn—Receipts, 28,800 bushels; sales; 250,000 bushels futures, 26,000 bushels spot, spots firmer and dull; No 2, 51c in elevator, 50¼@51c afloat, 48¾@49½c f. o. b.; steamer mixed No. 2 white, 53c; options dull and ⅜@½c higher; February, 50⅛@50¾c, closing at 50¾c; May, 51½@52¼c, closing at 52⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 48,300 bushels; exports, 140 bushel—; sales, 150,000 bushels futures, 100,000 bushels spot; options quiet and stronger; February, 37⅛@38⅛c, closing at 38⅛c; May, 39@39⅝c, closing at 39⅝c; spot No. 2 white, 42⅜c; mixed western, 37@39c; white do., 41@46½c; No. 2 Chicago, 38⅜c. Eggs unsettled; western best, 29@30c; do. late gathered, 28c; Southern, 28c. Pork quiet and stronger; old mess, $15 50; new mess, $16 25@16 75; pickled bellies, 9¼@9¾c; middles firmer; short clear, $9 20. Lard quiet and stronger; western steam closed at $11 05; sales 200 tierces at $11 00.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 4.—Wheat firm and advanced ¼c; No. 2 red in elevator, 77c; do. last half January, 77¼c; No. 2 red January, 77@77⅛c; February, 78⅜@78⅝c; March, 79⅞@80⅛c. Corn—Offerings light; No. 2 yellow in grain depot, 49⅛c; No. 2 mixed in export elevator, 48¼c; No. 2 mixed January, 48⅜@48⅞c; February, March and April, 49@49⅜c. Oats firm, in sympathy with the improvement in corn; No. 2 white, 39c; No. 2 white, 41¼c; No. 2 white January, 40¼@40⅝c; February, 40¾@41c; March, 40¾@41c. Butter firm, with fine grades scarce; Pennsylvania firsts, extra, 35@36c. Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts, 30@31c.

ST. LOUIS—JAN. 4.—Wheat declined ⅜@½c early; cash, 68c; January, 68@68⅛c; February, 69⅝c; May, 74⅜c; July, 74⅜c. Corn declined ¼c early, recovered and advanced, finishing ⅜c above yesterday; cash and January, 37½c; February, 38⅜c; March, 39⅛c; May, 41⅜c. Oats—Cash dull at 31c bid; May higher at 34⅛@34⅜c. Barley slow; small sales of Iowa and Minnesota at 61c. Bran scarce; locally, 56@57½c. Lead quiet at $3 15; spelter, $4 15. Flaxseed lower at $1 07½. Whisky steady at $1 30.

MINNEAPOLIS—JAN. 4.—The opening was a little weak, but this was soon thrown off. May opened at 71½c and closed 71¾c, after selling up to 72⅛c; No. 2 northern was a trifle weaker, principal sales being at 62@63c; May 71⅝c; highest, 72⅛c; lowest, 71⅛c; closed at 71⅜c; on track, No. 1 hard, 67½c; No. 1 northern, 66c; No. 2 northern, 61@63c.

DULUTH—JAN. 4.—There was an easy opening and prices started ⅛c lower than yesterday for cash and ⅜c lower for May. Close: No. 1 hard, cash and January, 69⅛c; May, 75⅛c; No. 1 northern, cash and January, 67c; May, 73c; No. 2 northern cash, 61⅛c; No. 3, 55c; rejected, 47c.

TOLEDO JAN. 4.—Wheat dull and steady; No. 2 cash and January, 73¼c; May, 78⅞@79c. Corn active and steady; No. 2 cash, 40c; January, 40½c; No. 3, 39c; No. 4, 37c. Oats dull; cash, 35c. Rye quiet; cash, 55c. Cloverseed dull and steady; prime, cash, $8 04.

MILWAUKEE—JAN. 4.—Wheat steady; May, 70⅝c; No. 2 spring, 65c; No. 1 northern, 70@71c. Corn quiet; No. 3, 36⅝@37c. Oats active; No. 2 white. 34@35c; No. 3 do., 31½@33½c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 64; sample, 40@61c. Rye higher; No. 1, 59c.

KANSAS CITY—JAN. 4.—Wheat dull and steady; No. 2 hard, 64½@65c; No 2 red, 69c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 32½@33c; No. 2 white, 34@34½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 26½c; No. 2 white, 30@31c. Eggs active at 22½c.

CINCINNATI—JAN 4.—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 68@70c. Corn—Mixed, 41@41½. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 34@34½c. Rye steady at 56c. Whisky firm; sales, 679 barrels, $1 30. Eggs firmer at 24@25c.

EXTENSIVE CALCIMINING.

It Is Being Done by Machinery at the World's Fair.

Chicago Sunday Post.

The most extensive job of calcimining ever known in the history of the world is now being done at Jackson park. The work embraces the entire agricultural, manufactures, electricity, horticultural, machinery hall, woman's, fisheries and mining buildings.

Each building will be done in a separate tint prepared expressly for it. One has only to peep into the electricity building to witness the soft tint of light blue now being applied, which will help to make the rough ceiling and walls a scene of beauty and attractiveness. A force of 300 painters is employed in the color department, their work also being accelerated to a wonderful extent by the aid of 12 painting machines. These machines, it is claimed, are the very first of any kind which have proved successful and been brought into general use. One machine requires four men and an engineer to operate it, who, with the aid of a small engine, perform the work of 30 men in the same length of time in covering the surface in this kind of work, and far better than possible were it done by hand. These machines are the products from the fertile brain of Mr. F. D. Milet, director of decorations and chief of the color department. Some of the most dangerous work yet done on the buildings has been done in the work of painting, but so far not a serious accident has occurred in the department.

"We don't seem to be selling many spring beds now," said the dealer to his new clerk.

"Er—somewhat out of season, perhaps," was his suggestion.

READ Dr. Whittier's advertisement.

BOOM IN BUCKEYE OIL.

An Unexpected Advance in the Price of Ohio Crude.

The oil fields were quiet yesterday. The production of the McDonald field did not change and no gushers were reported. Several wells were reported due in the sand but none of them had tapped good pay streaks last night.

A rise in the market for Buckeye pipe line certificates furnished the subject for a good deal of discussion in oil circles. For a long time that oil has been quoted at 18 to 20 cents, but yesterday an advance to 30 cents was reported. Pennsylvania producers seem to think the boom in the Ohio product is the forecast of a rise in the price of their own commodity. No reason was assigned for the unexpected advance.

A well in the Noblesotwn district on the Bell farm, operated by Jennings & Co., was drilling in the sand last night, but had not reached the pay at late reports. It will likely be drilled in to-day.

The Peoples Gas Company's McMurray No. 162 and Dixon No. 160 were reported drilling just above the sand yesterday evening and are expected in to-day. Wallace No. 158 was also nearing the important depth.

The Wheeling Gas Company drilled Griffin No. 2 in the fifty-foot yesterday. The same company also resumed drilling at Woods No. 2. That company is building a rig for a well on the M. P. Cowper farm.

Greenlee & Forst have located No. 2 on the Woods lease near Oakdale.

The Forest Oil Company's Aiken No. 5 and A. P. Clever No. 6, in the Northeast McCurdy section, are both drilling in the Gordon.

Greenlee & Forst's Aiken No. 11, in the McCurdy, is down to the fifty-foot.

McDonald production was reported as 18,000 barrels, and the stock of that field was placed at 42,500 barrels. The Woodland's Scott heirs No. 2 and the Peoples Gas Company's Dixon No. 161 were each doing 26 barrels hourly.

Sistersville production was 16,518 barrels.

What the Pipe Lines Did.

The runs and shipments of the different pipe lines yesterday were as follows: National Transit—Runs, 27,924 barrels; shipments, 42,142 barrels. McDonald—Runs, 12,195 barrels; outside McDonald, runs, 7,352 barrels; total, 19,548 barrels. Buckeye, Macksburg—Runs, 6,784 barrels; shipments, 1,870 barrels. Lima—Runs, 32,436 barrels; shipments, 55,258 barrels. Eureka—runs, barrels; shipments, 1,187 barrels. Southern Line—Shipments, 200,430 barrels. New York Transit—Shipments, 25,972 barrels.

The runs and deliveries for the W. L. Mellon line were: Runs, 7,404 barrels; receipts from other lines none; total, 7,404 barrels.

Tidewater runs and shipments were: Runs, 3,734 barrels; total 8,425 barrels; average, 3,141 barrels; shipments, 26,760 barrels; total, 26,760 barrels; average, 8,920 barrels.

A New York Gasser.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—A vein of natural gas has been struck in a well at Sandy Creek. The tools were thrown high in the air, and the drillers ran for their lives. The noise of the escaping gas can be heard two miles.

The Oil Market.

The local oil option ranged as follows: Opening, 53⅞c; highest, 54⅛c; lowest, 53⅛c; closing, 54c. Sales, 5,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Petroleum has been strong. Opening, 53⅞c; highest, 54c; lowest, 53⅞c, and closing at 54c bid. Pennsylvania oil—Spot, sales none: February options, 26,000 barrels at 53¾@54c. Lima oil—Sales none, 27½c bid, 30c asked. Total sales, 26,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, Jan. 4.—Opened at 53⅞c; highest, 54⅛c; lowest, 53c; closed, 54c; sales, 64,000 barrels; clearances, 234,000 barrels; runs, 151,070 barrels; shipments, 135,137 barrels.

CARLISLE GOT MAD.

He Could Not Leave the Hospital and Started a Row.

Robert Carlisle, who says he boards at the Keystone hotel on Fourth avenue, created a big lot of excitement at the Allegheny General hospital yesterday afternoon. He had been taken with something like a fit in a saloon on Robinson street, and was removed to the hospital for treatment. Upon regaining consciousness he wanted to leave at once, but was not allowed to do so. This angered him exceedingly, and he undertook to rent his wrath on a patient in a cot beside him. He was in the act of striking the patient in the face when the nurse interfered, and he turned on her. The nurse beat a hasty retreat from the ward and called the doctors and male attendants. After a struggle Carlisle was subdued, and a patrol wagon called, which conveyed him to the lockup. He fought the patrolmen all the way to the Central station, and when placed in his cell swore vengeance against the hospital and the policemen.

Carlisle was locked up in the Allegheny Central station about two months ago on a similar charge.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Final Figures Showing Cleveland's Large Majority.

The settlement of the Oregon contest makes it possible to give an accurate table of the votes for president as it should be cast by the electoral college, as follows:

	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Weaver.
Alabama	11		
Arkansas	8		
California	8	1	
Colorado	..	..	4
Connecticut	6		
Delaware	3		
Florida	4		
Georgia	13		
Idaho	..	..	3
Illinois	24		
Indiana	15		
Iowa	..	13	
Kansas	..	..	10
Kentucky	13		
Louisiana	8		
Maine	..	6	
Maryland	8		
Massachusetts	..	15	
Michigan	5	9	
Minnesota	..	9	
Mississippi	9		
Missouri	17		
Montana	..	3	
Nebraska	..	8	
Nevada	..	..	3
New Hampshire	..	4	
New Jersey	10		
New York	36		
North Carolina	11		
North Dakota	..	..	3
Ohio	1	22	
Oregon	..	3	1
Pennsylvania	..	32	
Rhode Island	..	4	
South Carolina	9		
South Dakota	..	4	
Tennessee	12		
Texas	15		
Vermont	..	4	
Virginia	12		
Washington	..	4	
West Virginia	6		
Wisconsin	12		
Wyoming	..	3	
Total	276	144	24

Total number of votes.......................444
Necessary for a choice......................223
Cleveland's majority..........................108

Allegheny's New Houses.

Allegheny's improvement the past year has been great. In the Second ward 104 new houses have been erected at a total cost of $250,090, in the Sixth 163 houses costing $377,250 and in the Eleventh 125 at a cost of $287,950. In the entire city 860 new buildings were erected at a total cost of $2,319,450.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

KEYSTONE HALL, at New Castle, was burned yesterday. Loss, $4,000.

AT Uniontown, Pa., I. N. Hagan's restaurant and W. O. Weniger's jewelry store. Loss, $7,000; insurance, $2,000.

B. C. FLECK's store at Kellysburg, Indiana county, Pa., was destroyed. Loss $1 200 on goods and $4,000 on buildings, which were owned by Hugh and Benjamin Lightcap and Mrs. Houck.

DAIRYMEN AND ST

COTTON SEED MEAL

The par exce... TLE FOOD... mended for... FAT formin... BUTTER p... ties. For s... from ... W...

1095 Penn ...

no12-W-6m

OUR LAWMAKERS.

Their Very First Act Is a Gross and Indefensible Outrage.

THE GANG'S FINE BEGINNING.

Clerk Voorhees Puts Boss Andrews's Name on the House Roll.

DOINGS OF THE TWO BRANCHES.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3. — With Dave Martin in Speaker Thompson's private room dictating the management of affairs the lower branch of the Pennsylvania State legislature began the session of 1893 this morning by perpetrating one of the most flagrant outrages that have ever occurred during the Quay regime. The plain mandates of the constitution are tramped upon as though they were so many doormats, and only seven Republicans had the courage to protest against the high-handed proceedings. The crooked work began when Crawford county was reached by Resident Clerk Voorhees, who received the returns of the recent election for members. Mr. Voorhees coolly reached into an inside pocket as though he were about to produce a cigar, and with Dave Martin peeping from the door of the speaker's room, promptly announced to the surprise of all the Democrats and a great many Republicans that he was in possession of a document showing that W. H. Andrews had been elected a member from Crawford county.

The paper to which Voorhees referred was a duplicate certificate from the judge whom Andrews had boosted for the supreme bench announcing that, on some technical grounds, Andrews had been declared elected instead of Wilbur Higby, whose certificate of election has been filed in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth.

Representative Fow of Philadelphia indignantly jumped to his feet and earnestly protested against the reception of the fake document, but Voorhees was in control of the house—a speaker not having yet been elected—and Fow was ruled out of order. Several other Democrats attempted to speak, but Voorhees ruled them out of order to the sound of his fast falling gavel.

Andrews's name was placed on the roll of membership, and the election of a speaker being in order he of course voted for Thompson. In the afternoon the matter was again ventilated when Mr. Wherry offered a resolution which provided that, in accordance with the mandates of the constitution and the acts of general assembly governing such cases, the chief clerk be directed to place the name of Mr. Higby upon the roll of the house, and that the resident clerk be directed to furnish him with a proper seat. Mr. Wherry clearly showed that according to the constitution Mr. Higby had been a member of the house since December 1, 1892, and that Clerk Voorhees had no authority to rob him of that right.

Captain Skinner denied the right of the clerk to receive or read any returns other than those that came from the secretary of the commonwealth, and Ritter of Lycoming protested in like manner.

Then there was a sharp cry of "Mr. speaker" from the right hand side of the house, and Uncle John Cessna, who although a Republican, doesn't like Quay and his gang, arose. "The law," said he, "is that the court must send the returns of the elections to the secretary of the commonwealth, and not to the clerk, and the clerk has committed a wrong."

There was loud clapping of hands on the Democratic side, and Mr. Cessna remarked: "I must be making a very bad speech, as I am getting applause from the wrong side." Then the veteran legislator from Bedford struck Mr. Andrews between the eyes with an oratorical sandbag. He said:

"The Republican majority of this house is already big enough to take care of the Democrats with Andrews on the outside without breaking the constitution."

Representative Cotton of Allegheny took Mr. Cessna's view of the case. He declared that the members of the house had been deprived of their rights by the action of the clerk. The latter, said he, had no right to pass on the qualifications of any member of the house.

After considerable talk for and against the resolution Boyer of Philadelphia moved to refer it to the committee on elections when appointed. Mr. Wherry objected to this on the ground that Mr. Higby's name should be placed on the roll at once. Boyer's motion was finally adopted by a vote of 117 to 75. All the Democrats and seven Republicans voted against the motion. The latter were Cessna of Bedford, Cotton of Allegheny, Hewitt of Blair, Riter of Philadelphia, Moore of Chester, Jeffrey of Luzerne and Kennedy of Schuylkill.

THE FORMAL ORGANIZATION.

When the members had been formally sworn in Caleb C. Thompson of Warren county was elected speaker over Walter E. Ritter of Lycoming, the Democratic nominee, by the vote of 135 to 69. After the members had been sworn in it was discovered that both Andrews and Higby had gathered with the crowd and both had taken the oath. Higby arrived first this morning and took possession of the seat assigned to the Crawford county member. Andrews will probably slip into the seat the first time Higby vacates it, and thus the war promises to go on.

Mr. Leeds of Philadelphia nominated Charles Voorhees for chief clerk, and Mr. Wherry nominated E. P. Kearns of Allegheny, on behalf of the Democrats. The roll was called and resulted the same as the speakership. After the officers were sworn in several resolutions were presented relating to rules.

Both branches of the legislature after affecting an organization took a recess until 3 o'clock. At that hour they reassembled and listened to the reading of Governor Pattison's message.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

At 12 o'clock Lieutenant Governor Watres called the senate to order. He complimented the senators as being a hard-working body of officials and criticised the unbridled newspapers that have been disposed to believe that, as lawmakers, they waste a great deal of their time, and are paid a good deal more than they earn. Secretary Harrity was then introduced and handed the president the certificates of newly elected members, which were read and the members sworn in.

Senator George Handy Smith placed Senator J. P. S. Gobin in nomination for president pro tem, and Wm. Penn Lloyd nominated Jared C. Brown of York county for the same office on behalf of the Democrats. There were only two members absent, Senator Flinn of Allegheny and Senator Brown of Westmoreland. The vote resulted as follows: Gobin 31, Brown 17, Senator Gobin was declared elected.

Mr. Gobin made a rather lengthy speech, in which he said the legislature should be made up of a fair class of citizens and he believed it was. "This is a government of the people, and we must be successful if we take an interest in the welfare of the people. We must not confer monopolistic legislation, but must legislate for all the people and relieve burdens where we can."

On motion of Senator Penrose, E. W. Smiley was elected chief clerk, and the other officers named by the Republican caucus were also elected. At 1:10 P. M. the senate adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock to hear the reading of the governor's message.

THE PRESSURE FOR OFFICES.

The sub "slate" committee of the Republican house caucus was in session all night and up to 11:30 this morning. In order to save itself from the unprecedented pressure for places in the gift of the house the committee went into concealment in a private house. There were fights in the Alle-[illegible]ny, Lancaster and Schuylkill delega-[illegible] which greatly troubled the commit-[illegible]e place which gave the most [illegible] however, was that of resident [illegible]hich was struggled for by ex-[illegible]rson of Harrisburg, and Fet-[illegible]gomery. Ex-Speaker Boyer [illegible]Willing Leach demanded [illegible]ection, and it can be said [illegible] on the leaders' "slate" [illegible]eek. The committee pri-[illegible] the following: Jerry E. [illegible]ton, reading clerk; A. C. [illegible]gomery, resident clerk; [illegible] of Lancaster, message clerk; sergeant-at-arms, Geo. R. Hoops of Chester; pasters and folders, S. C. Hedding of Blair, Ed. Fife of Allegheny, David Howells of McKean; assistant doorkeepers, I. P. N. Coulter of Washington, Samuel B. Haverstick of Franklin; B. E. Swan of Venango; transcribing clerk, Alex. Borland of Allegheny. James Woodall of Pittsburgh was at first decided on for message clerk, but was subsequently erased.

CHANGED THE NAME.

In connection with the contest of ex-Chairman Andrews for a seat in the house a conspicuous incident occurred this morning. Up to last night on the extreme outer row on the Democratic side a seat was marked with the name of Wm. H. Andrews. There was great surprise expressed by the Democrats this morning when it was found that the name of Higby had been substituted for that of Andrews. This looks as though the Republican leaders have weakened at the bold front the Democrats have taken against the seating of the Crawford boss.

FOUR FOR THE NEXT CABINET.

The Very Latest Slate as Made in Washington.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Members of congress who have been spending the holiday recess in New York are now returning to Washington, and most of them have quite a fund of cabinet gossip stored up. Judging by what they say, Mr. Cleveland is getting along rapidly with the work of selecting his official advisers, and will have his list made out before the end of the month. The returning statesmen assert that already four members of the next cabinet are settled on, although of course there is always a chance, until the names have been sent in to the senate, that the slate may be changed.

The man who is put down for secretary of state is not Don M. Dickinson of Michigrn, but Edward J. Phelps of Vermont, whom Mr. Cleveland sent as minister to England during his former administration. Mr. Phelps is generally regarded as about the best equipped man to be found for the state portfolio, but it was thought political consideration might deter Mr. Cleveland from naming him. Senator Carlisle's name is firmly adhered to for secretary of the treasury. He continues to express doubt about the advisability of going into the cabinet, but everyone believes he will finally yield to Mr. Cleveland's solicitations. Mrs. Carlisle is strongly opposed to the senator's going into the treasury, as she insists he cannot afford to make the pecuniary sacrifice. In addition to his congressional salary of $5,000 a year, the senator makes $10,000 a year from his law practice, which he would have to abandon altogether if he went into the cabinet.

Colonel Lamont is said to be definitely slated for secretary of the navy. This, more than any other, is Mr. Cleveland's own personal selection, and those who know Colonel Lamont feel it is a good one. It is a great honor to so young a man, who four years ago was private secretary to the president, and who has never been prominent in politics.

The fourth name that is said to be at present decided on is that of ex-Governor Gray of Indiana for postmaster general. Mr. Whitney is understood to have strongly urged this appointment. But it is believed there is more likelihood of a change being made in this place than in any of the others before the nominations are sent to the senate in March.

Colonel Wm. R. Morrison of Illinois is regarded as almost certain to get the secretaryship of the interior. He has said that he could not refuse the offer if Mr. Cleveland saw fit to make it. All the other places are still open, with several candidates for each. It is conceded the attorney generalship will go to the South, but it is not believed Mr. Tucker of Virginia will get it.

CARTER GIVES UP.

He Confesses the Democrats Will Have the United States Senate.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—National Republican Chairman Carter, who is now here, admitted in an interview to-day that the Republican scheme to steal the senate was a failure. He said the Democrats would have control of the senate after the 4th of March, and denied that he had been a candidate for the senate from his own State of Montana. Going over the field, Carter said:

"In my own State the result is still doubtful, but with the chances in favor of the Democrats. You see the Republicans have 33 members of the legislature, the Democrats 35 and the Populists 3, and it requires 36 to elect. In order for us to succeed, therefore, it will require our getting all of the Populist votes, whereas the Democrats need but one. Under these circumstances I am afraid we are beaten.

"In Wyoming the Democrats and Populists together have control of the lower branch of the legislature, and there are two contested cases, which, I suppose, will be decided against the Republicans, thus securing a majority on joint ballot, which will probably be used to elect a Democratic senator. In California the legislature is against us. In Kansas and Nebraska there is a chance that we will be able to elect our candidates, but there is considerable doubt about it."

Representative Johnson, Republican, of North Dakota, indulged in some sensational talk here to-day, in discussing the senatorial fight in his State, in which Senator Casey is seeking a re-election. Johnson said he was opposed to Casey because he believed in clean politics, and charged that Casey was elected before by corrupt methods and was now using similar methods to secure a re-election.

"I should not have returned from North Dakota," Representative Johnson added, "had it not been already assured that Casey could not be re-elected. I prefer the election of a Republican, but I would rather see an Independent or a Democrat elected than to see bribery resorted to. A victory which carries with it a loss of character will hurt the Republicans more than they can be hurt by defeat.

He May Make Elijah a Major.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A report was published this morning that the President has decided to appoint Private Secretary Halford a major in the pay corps of the army, provided a vacancy shall occur before the end of the administration. Private Secretary Halford was questioned on the subject to-day, and said that he certainly was not aware of any such intention on the part of the President.

DEVOURED BY WOLVES.

A Sievemaker Pulled From a Sleigh and Eaten.

A few days ago a peasant on foot and a sievemaker, driving a single horse tarantass, were toward nightfall approaching the village of Pianje, near Dunno, in Russia, when they were startled by the chase cry of a wolf pack in their rear. The peasant fled and reached the village in safety. The horse and tarantass, which had been some little distance behind the peasant, dashed into the village a few minutes later, but without their owner. The next morning the poor sievemaker's bones were found scattered about the spot where he had been attacked and dragged from the vehicle by his ravenous pursuers, while the unfortunate man's head was discovered in a dreadfully mutilated condition nearly half a mile away.

His Ignorance Cost Me $150!

I was sick abed for three months. The doctor said I had Prolapsus Uteri, which was untrue. He didn't try to cure me but wanted to make a $1 50 every day. My uncle is a druggist and he told me to turn the doctor off and try Sulphur Bitters. I did so and $5 worth of Sulphur Bitters cured me of general weakness and debilitity.—*Mrs. S. —— New Haven, Conn.*

MANY LEGISLATURES MEET.

Governor Flower Discusses the Rights of Labor.

WORDS OF WISDOM ON AN OLD TOPIC.

Governor McKinley Urges Economy in State Expenses.

FUSION IN MANY OF THE WESTERN STATES

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The legislature was convened to-day at noon, Wm. Sulzer, Democrat, of New York, being made speaker of the house, and Mr. Malbey of St. Lawrence county the Republican leader. The governor's message was read in both houses and adjournment was taken for one week.

Touching the Buffalo strike the governor announces the expenditure by the State to have been $192,647, and then adds: "Employes have the right to strike and peaceably persuade others to join them, and in their earnest and lawful efforts to benefit their condition they may always feel sure that public sympathy is with them and against selfish corporations. But every citizen and corporation, every employe and employer, must observe and respect the authority of law and government. So long as they keep within the law the State government will leave them to settle their own disputes. But law must be observed, persons and property must be protected, and the lawful use of property by its owner must not be interfered with. These are the ends for which the State primarily exists. For the maintenance of these ends every dollar of the State's money, the life and services of every member of the national guard and the support of every law-abiding citizen are pledged.

"It should be the aim of the law making body to see that our laws confer equal privileges. It is not right that powers should be granted to corporations to oppress either their employes or the people. Whatever can be wisely done by legislation to guarantee equal rights to all should be done. But law will not accomplish everything. Corporations will learn by costly experience that, even from the selfish point of view, it pays to be considerate of the welfare of their employes. No men or corporations can stop the march of civilization. Shorter hours of labor, better wages and the opportunity which these give for education and enjoyment, are natural human aspirations. They should be treated as such in a friendly Christian spirit, not repelled with arrogant manner or impatient consideration. Honest recognition by corporations of just demands from employes will solve many a labor difficulty and prevent many an opportunity for lawless strife and civil disorder."

Dealing with the law against "sweat shops" and its results the governor says: "The present law does not go far enough to remedy all the evils which have grown up under this system. If the manufacturer escapes the responsibility and expense of running a factory he should be compelled to keep a register of those who are making up his goods, and no person should be given work who could not produce a certificate from an inspector stating that he occupied healthy and suitable quarters for the purpose of manufacturing."

The governor urges the passage of "a carefully guarded compulsory education law."

The executive says of the coal combination: "The consumers are at the mercy of the combination. It can raise the price of anthracite coal as high as it can find purchasers. The price has increased 75 cents a ton within a year. The only apparent limit to the extortion is the refusal of the people to buy. In that case they must use bituminous coal or wood, or perish with the cold. Have the people of this State any legislative relief against such a monopoly of a natural and necessary product? The question is worthy of your earnest attention."

Attention is given to election bribery, and the governor wants the corrupt practices act extended to affect political agents and committees, and he urges such legislation as will make proof of bribery on the part of candidates or their political agents or committees sufficient cause for forfeiture of office.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Gov. McKinley Advises Retrenchment in State Expenditures.

SPECIALS TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBUS, O. Jan. 3.—The legislature assembled for the session of 1893 at 4 P. M. In the house a joint resolution was offered to amend the constitution so as to permit the taxation of franchises. This is thought to be a drive at the 99 year street railway franchise bill, that created a scandal last year and is still pending in the house.

In the senate Mr. Lampson introduced a bill requiring all freight cars to be equipped with air brakes.

Governor McKinley in his annual message reviews the financial condition of the State, which shows a deficit in the funds amounting to $69,888 32. He says the revenues of the present year will not justify the sum of the appropriations made for the preceding year. He advises that economy be practiced and that appropriations be kept within the estimated amount of revenue. He recommends that the voice of the people be heeded in the demands made for reform in municipal government and recommends the establishment of a body to make a complete report on the canals of the State.

The governor recommends liberal treatment of the Ohio world's fair commissioners and asks that $3,000 be appropriated for the preservation of the General Grant cottage.

He recommends the creation of a commission to investigate and report plans for the improvement of roads, to report to the next general assembly. He urges that requirements be made that all railroad cars be provided with automatic couplers. The governor lays special necessity on the passing of laws for the protection of persons exposed to the dangers of street car travel.

The State trades and labor assembly, in session here to-day, adopted among other resolutions one denouncing the use of the State militia in aid and support of detective agencies. They also denounced the 99-year street railway franchise bill.

DELAWARE.

The Governor Recommends the Taxation of Investments.

DOVER, DEL., Jan. 3.—Both houses of the general assembly organized this morning. In the house the members-elect took their oaths on a Latin bible printed in 1531. Governor Reynolds's message was read in both houses. It deals almost entirely with State affairs. He calls attention to the granger demand for taxation of investments and says: "As equality is one of the fundamental principles of taxation, it seems unfair and unequal that any class or species of property should be entirely exempt from tax burden."

Minnesota Has No Trouble.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 3.—At noon to-day the two branches of the legislature met and organized. W. E. Lee was chosen speaker of the house. The Republican senators secured the adherence of three Alliance members who had formerly been Republicans and all of the officers chosen were the nominees of the Republican caucus. Governor Knute Nelson was sworn in but the inauguration proper will not take place until to-morrow.

Idaho.

BOISE CITY, Jan. 3.—The Idaho legislature met to-day at noon. The house organized by the election of the Republican caucus nominee. After the appointment of a committee to wait upon the governor the house adjourned until noon to-morrow. In the senate a temporary secretary, J. H. Wickersham, Democrat, and a temporary sergeant-at-arms, Geo. Williams, Populist, only were elected. Governor McConnell and other State officers were sworn in.

Colorado.

DENVER, Jan. 3.—The Republicans have a small majority in the house, but the Populists and Democrats claim they will organize the body when it is called to order Wednesday. They claim to have secured the pledge of two Republicans to help them. Of the members of the senate 15 are Republicans, 12 are Populists and 8 are Democrats.

The Indiana Speakership.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 3.—It is about settled that Captain James B. Curtis of Indianapolis will be selected speaker of the legislature, which convenes on Thursday. Adeer says he will stay in the contest, but concedes Curtis 42 of the 61 Democratic votes in the house. Mr. Curtis is receiving considerable assistance from the Republican members.

Tennessee's Contest.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 3.—The forty-eighth general assembly is still in the throes of organization. The lower house has selected and installed a speaker, Ralph Davis of Memphis, its clerks and sergeant-at-arms, but the senate is deadlocked on the speakership contest. Fifty-three ballots were taken to-day without an election

California.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 3.—The California legislature assembled to-day, the Republicans organizing the senate and the Democrats organizing the assembly. Governor Markham's address was not presented.

South Dakota.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 3.—At the joint session of the two houses of the legislature to-day Governor Sheldon, after having been sworn in, delivered his inaugural address.

BADE MOTHER GOOD-BYE.

The Little Girl Really Thought She Was to Be Buried.

A commercial traveler tells the following "true story" in the Boston *Transcript*: "My wife and 5-year-old daughter were with me once on a trip, and on Sunday we took a drive and got into a cemetery. Naturally our conversation drifted to a little daughter we lost a year ago. One of the first things to attract our attention after we entered the cemetery was an open grave, dug for a child. We walked up to it and stood for some moments looking at it. The memories it evoked were painful indeed, and my wife broke down and cried bitterly. Little May took me by the hand and led me out of ear-shot of her mother, then she said, while her chin quivered and her eyes filled with tears: 'Papa, why don't you put me in, cover me up and take mamma home?' I was astounded. I bent down to kiss her, and she whispered: "Tell mamma good-bye for me; I can't do it.' The child actually thought that we had come to the cemetery to bury her, and that she was standing beside her open grave. It was the most magnificent exhibition of nerve I have ever witnessed.

The Seven Ages of Man.

Judy.

The infant	Cribbage
The schoolboy	Pillage
The young man	Rampage
The lover	Marriage.
The soldier	Carnage.
The politician	Verbiage.
The old man	Dotage.

NINETY-TWO LEADS.

It Has More Marriage Licenses Than Any Other.

The number of marriage licenses issued in 1892, including those of yesterday, was 5,925, as against 5,843 in 1891. The number issued in 1892, however, is nearly double the number issued during the first year under the new law. The following licenses were issued yesterday:

James C. Hazlett	Tarentum
Annie Haslett	Tarentum
Charles G. McConnell	Allegheny
Lulu M. Glass	Allegheny
John Power	Pittsburgh
Nellie McMahon	Allegheny
Stanislaus Winiacki	Pittsburgh
Agnes Kree	Pittsburgh
Thomas A. McAleer	Pittsburgh
Sarah Keys	Pittsburgh
Joseph McDonough	Pittsburgh
Maggie Flaherty	Pittsburgh
George Segina	Shaler twp
Magdalena Domitrovic	Shaler twp
Alvin U. Long	Beaver county
Annie F. Thomas	Beaver county
John Kuklewski	Pittsburgh
Martha Schneenberg	Pittsburgh
John Ostrowski	Pittsburgh
Leonardi Chojnacka	Pittsburgh
Nicholaus Garbar	Pittsburgh
Mary Kolidej	Pittsburgh
John F. Baddeley	Walurba
Annie E. Taylor	Pittsburgh
Clyde M. Shiring	St. Louis, Mo
Lillian M. Beatty	Sharpsburg
Wm. J. McIntyre	Collier township
Katie C. Mullen	Collier township
Henry Niermeyer	Mansfield
Annie Kenney	Mansfield
Hiram Jones	Westmoreland county
Nellie Schweineger	West Newton
Wm. Graning	Greenoak
Emma Hodgkinson	West Newton
Martin Lach	Pittsburgh
Sophia Pirhacs	Pittsburgh
George McCluskey	Pittsburgh
Maggie J. Alexander	Pittsburgh
Philip D. Rank	Pittsburgh
Katie M. Brown	Pittsburgh
Frederick Schmuck	Pittsburgh
Rosina Goetz	Pittsburgh
Frank Wentrube	Cliff Mines
Annie Kastizak	Cliff Mines
Arthur A. Zinn	Rankin
Nora M. Sloan	Rankin
Emanuel F. Knodel	McKeesport
Elizabeth Morlock	McKeesport
Martin C. Peoples	Walls station
Annie L. Painter	Elizabeth
Henry Bohr	Pittsburgh
Mary Kurth	Pittsburgh
Charles P. Williams	Allegheny
Grace A. Thornburg	Allegheny
John J. Hertzog	Elwood City
Elizabeth White	Pittsburgh
Wm. Reed	Allegheny
Sarah J. Otterson	Allegheny
Thomas G. Anderson	Allegheny
Ada Strutt	Harmony
Robert C. Gonderman	Sewickley
Emma E. Gray	Pittsburgh
James Hart	Pittsburgh
Mary E. McAleer	Allegheny
Robert McMillen, Jr.	Bridgeville
Mary L. Caldwell	Bridgeville
Henry Baugert	McKeesport
Kate Hoerr	McKeesport
James L. Vance	Cross Creek
Jennie Duncan	Cross Creek
Edward Schneider	Springdale township
Christina Hodel	Harmer township
Louis Koriny	Pittsburgh
Gisella Piston	Pittsburgh
Joseph Krehm	Allegheny
Eugena Lazie	Pittsburgh
George F. Miller	Pittsburgh
Mollie G. Reese	Pittsburgh
Wm. D. Finley	Pittsburgh
Annie Lytle	Pittsburgh
Benjamin Jenkins	Etna
Katie E. Stein	Sharpsburg
Adolph Matzenbacher	Pittsburgh
Sophia M. Galler	Allegheny
Henry Flagge	Pittsburgh
Gussie Ritterbusch	Pittsburgh
John H. Heverly	Brinton
Rachel M. Bash	Bessemer
Charles H. Oliver	Allegheny
Helen V. Springer	Brownsville
Wm. A. Farrell	Pittsburgh
Maggie Miller	Pittsburgh
Abram L. Harrister	Bellevue
Jemina Laybeurne	Bellevue
Emile Zellers	Jeannette
Clemence Gelhand	Allegheny
Wenzel Ekl	Allegheny
Marie Sekyra	Allegheny
Albert S. Snyder	Turtle Creek
Mary S. Hahn	Turtle Creek
Jeremiah C. Johnson	McDonald
Annie E. Brown	McDonald
Robert B. Kelly	Pittsburgh
Katie Harmeiser	Pittsburgh
Philip Rotzsch	McKeesport
Mamie Blood	McKeesport
Edward Sneeberger	Pittsburgh
Josephine Pickard	Pittsburgh
Geo. B. Young	West Deer township
Flora J. Atkins	West Deer township
John S. Messer	Pittsburgh
Grace M. McCormick	Pittsburgh
Christian Leger	Pittsburgh
Catharine Schneider	Pittsburgh
David M. McCaslin	Moon township
Emma J. McElhany	Finley township
George Flaring	Allegheny
Mary Kleapee	Allegheny
Rudolph E. Thomas	McKeesport
Rose Cruden	McKeesport
Paul Marczin	McKeesport
Susie Pikulla	McKeesport
Harry P. Hutchinson	Allegheny
Nora A. Haney	Allegheny
George Maney	Pittsburgh
Maggie Gunning	Pittsburgh
Wm. F. Young, Jr.	McKeesport
Minnie M. Verner	McKeesport
Jesse S. Smith	Braddock
Fannie Seward	Hawkins station
Joseph G. Mueller	Pittsburgh
Fannie Carroll	Pittsburgh
Hugh J. Gormley	Elliott borough
Laura B. Watt	North Fayette township
Henry W. Lages	Duquesne
Catharine Thomas	Pittsburgh
Patrick Houston	Pittsburgh
Catharine Houston	Pittsburgh
Frank Baughman	Pittsburgh
Kate Keely	Pittsburgh
Ludwic Ladirs	Allegheny
Theressa Sirgfried	Allegheny
Charles Cunningham	Allegheny
Maggie Carlile	Allegheny
Benjamin S. Wilson	Pittsburgh
Sarah J. Means	Pittsburgh
James C. Ferris	Wilkinsburg
Sarah E. Wills	Wilkinsburg
Carl Hanson	Natrona
Ida Gustafson	Natrona
Ishmael Hughes	Pittsburgh
Janes Williams	Pittsburgh
Frederick Ditmore	Shaler township
Helena Danner	Ross township
James C. Toynabel	Haysville
Sarah E. Palmer	Haysville
Wm. B. Thacker	Wenona, Ill
Anna J. Spargrove	Pittsburgh
Leonard Shively	Sewickley
Emma V. Paxson	Sewickley
Harry L. Palmer	Pittsburgh
Walter Stevens	Pittsburgh
Peter Schmitt	Millvale
Mary Dohr	Millvale
Peter Sorg	Lower St. Clair township
Mary Vondera	Mifflin township
Lincoln W. Gilson	Allegheny
Rebecca E. Boone	Valencia
Andrew R. Christy	McKeesport
Annie O'Donnell	McKeesport
Wm. F. Harris	Pittsburgh
Ella M. Talioferro	Pittsburgh
Milton H. Kern	Jeannette
Jennie Brisbrie	Madison
Adam Bayer	Pittsburgh
Ella Kiernan	Pittsburgh
Paul Steigear	Duquesne
Annie Kolleaser	Duquesne

DIED.

LOWE—On Thursday, December 29, 1892, RACHEL E, wife of Thomas S. Lowe, aged 48 years.

MANION—On Thursday, December 29, 1892, at 9 A. M. JAMES A., youngest son of James J. and Kate Manion, aged 2 months and 26 days.

MURPHY—At his home at Crafton, on Wednesday at 5:20 o'clock P. M., N. GRATTAN MURPHY, in the 79th year of his age.

NEELY—On Wednesday, December 28, 1892, at 8:35 A. M., MARY A. E. NEELY, nee Dietrick, wife of Thomas H. C. Neely, aged 28 years and 23 days.

THOMPSON—On Thursday, December 29, at 1:20 P. M., ELLA MAY, daughter of Charles E. and Clara H. Thompson, aged 6 years and 6 months.

WILKER—On Thursday, December 29, 1892, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the family residence, 334 Craig street, EMMA E., daughter of H. W. and Marie E. Wilker, aged 4 years 6 months and 24 days.

BECKER—CATHARINE, wife of John Becker, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. K. Burgy, 13 Washington street, Allegheny, in her 79th year.

BLAIR—On Tuesday, December 27, 1892, at 6:20 o'clock A. M., ELIZA BLAIR.

HOHMANN—On Monday, December 26, 1892, at 8:30 P. M., ANTHONY L., son of Carolina and the late Goniah Hohmann, aged 27 years.

POTTER—On Tuesday, December 27, 1892, at 2 P. M., MARTHA POTTER, aged 77 years and 27 days.

PIER—On Tuesday, December 27, 18892, at 11 o'clock A. M., WILLIAM S. PIER, aged 46.

SADLER—WILLIAM DEXTER SADLER, at the residence of his son, Dr. O. W. Sadler, at 7:15 A. M., Wednesday, December 28, 1892.

SCHERER—On Tuesday, December 27, 1892, at 3:20 o'clock P. M., KATIE, daughter of John and Ida Scherer, aged 10 months and 18 days.

WILLSON—On Sunday evening, December 25, 1892, JANE KENNEDY WILLSON, in the 77th year of her age.

COX—On Thursday, December 29, 1892, at 1 o'clock, J. O. COX, in the 40th year of his age.

DIETRICH—On Friday, December 30, 1892, at 3 A. M., ANNA MARGARETHA DIETRICH (nee Kreiling), wife of Conrad Dietrich, aged 51 years.

ENGLAND—On Thursday, December 29, 1892, at 4:10 A. M., MARY EMMA ENGLAND (nee Midgley), wife of Alexander England, in her 27th year, at the residence, Howard avenue, head of Charles street, Tenth ward, Allegheny.

EWING—On Friday, December 30, 1892, at 5 o'clock A. M., WILLIAM HARVEY EWING, in the 62d year of his age.

GILL—On Friday, December 30, 1892, at her residence, 517 Cabot way, MRS. MARY GILL, aged 65 years.

JARVIS—On Friday, December 30, 1892, at 10 A. M., SAMUEL JARVIS, in his 63d year, a member of Court Equality No. 6459, A. O. O. F., and Titus Lodge No. 207, K. of P., of McKeesport, Pa.

KRUGH—On Friday, December 30, 1892, at 2:40 P. M., MINNIE BURCHELL, wife of B. Krugh, Jr., in the 35th year of her age.

McNERLIN—On Thursday, December 29, 1892, at 8 P. M., SARAH ANN LUSTER, wife of Alexander McNerlin, in her 36th year.

SHOAF—On Friday, December 30, 1892, at 1 o'clock, CHARLES H., infant son of Peter and Lydia Shoaf, at the residence of his parents, Natchez street, Mt. Washington.

WILSON—On Friday morning, December 30, 1892, Mrs. S. A. WILSON, at 61 Fourth avenue.

DAVIS—At the residence of his father, 211 Federal street, Allegheny, at 1 P. M., on Saturday, December 31, 1892, DWIGHT COWDEN DAVIS, only son of Dr. John D. and the late Annie Cowden Davis, aged 5 years 1 month and 28 days.

FOWLER—At 38 Race street, Allegheny, Pa., December 31, 1892, ETHEL MAY, daughter of A. M. and Sadie W. Fowler, aged 1 year 7 months and 12 days.

HUNTER—On Friday, December 30, 1892, at 7:30 A. M., VIOLA M., youngest daughter of Ellen and the late Robert Hunter, aged 20 years.

HOLLINGSWORTH—On Friday, December 30, 1892, at 11:57 P. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, Martin G. Frank, 216 Brownsville avenue, Southside, CHRISTOPHER WEBB HOLLINGSWORTH, aged 79 years 1 month and 13 days.

HAYS—On Saturday, December 31, 1892, JOSEPH HAYS, father of John Milton and William E. Hays, aged 74 years.

LEAVENS—On Saturday, December 31, 1892, at 12:45 P. M., JAMES A. LEAVENS, aged 44 years 1 month and 9 days.

McCLURE—On Friday afternoon, December 30, 1892, H. H. McCLURE.

McMILLAN—On Sunday, January 1, 1892, at 11:40 P. M., DANIEL McMILLAN, in his 51st year.

McCARTNEY—Saturday, December 31, 1892, at 2:25 P. M., at the family residence, corner Cliff and Coleman streets, Allegheny, MARY JANE McCARTNEY, wife of David McCartney, Sr., aged 45 years.

MANNING—On Saturday, December 31, 1892, at the residence of her son-in-law, James Cruekshank, Willis street, Allegheny City, at 8 o'clock P. M., Mrs. ELIZABETH MANNING, wife of Richard Manning, deceased, in the 81st year of her age.

WENKEL—On Friday, December 30, 1892, at 4 P. M., at the residence of her husband, Henry Wenkel, No. 2100 Sidney street, Southside, DORTHA WENKEL, aged 74 years.

AGUE—On Saturday, December 31, 1892, at 3 P. M., Miss LIZZIE AGUE.

FLAHERTY—On Sunday, January 1, 1893, at 3 P. M., MARY, daughter of Redmund and Bridget Flaherty, aged 23 years.

HOPKINS—On Sunday, January 1, 1893, at 11:40 A. M., MARGARET COLLINS, wife of Alfred Hopkins, in her 33d year.

HENLE—Saturday, December 31, 1892, at 7 P. M., MARY CATHERINE HENLE, daughter of Albert S. and Bertha Henle, aged 6 years 8 months and 11 days.

MAGEE—On Sunday, January 1, 1893, at 2 o'clock A. M., EDWARD S. MAGEE, in his 53d year.

METCALF—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Bruce, Amberson avenue, on Sunday, January 1, 1893, EMMA E. METCALF.

ROBERTS—On Saturday evening, December 31, 1892, at Louisville, Ky., EDWARD ROBERTS.

WIDMANN—At his residence, 5638 Penn avenue, East End, on Sunday, January 1, 1893, at 8 A. M., GEORGE WIDMANN, in his 42d year.

BECKER—On Monday, January 2, 1893, at 12:35 A. M., JAMES LEWIS BECKER, beloved son of Augustus and Caroline K. Becker, aged 3 years 7 months and 18 days.

BEYMER—On Monday, January 2, 1893, at noon, ANNIE C., youngest child of H. W. and Mary Nixon Beymer, in the 6th year of her age.

BISHOP—On Monday morning, January 2, 1893, at 5 o'clock, Mrs. HANNAH S. BISHOP, in the 55th year of her age.

CONNOR—On Monday, January 2, 1893, at 1:15 o'clock, SARAH NELSON, in her 62d year, widow of James Connor.

CUMMINGS—On January 1, 1893, at 2 P. M., infant daughter of D. C. and Eulalie Sharp Cummings.

MUAL—On Sunday, January 1, 1893, at 8 P. M., EDWARD, son of Nichols and Auguste Mual, aged 30 years.

MUTH—On Sunday, January 1, 1893, at 12 P. M., HENRY MUTH, aged 73 years.

McGONNIGLE—Suddenly, on Sunday, January 1, 1893, at 3 P. M., at Wheeling, W. Va., GEORGE M. McGONNIGLE, aged 36 years.

McMILLAN—On Sunday, January 1, 1893, at 11:40 P. M., DANIEL McMILLAN, aged 50 years.

SCHULER—On Sunday, January 1, 1893, at 6:10 A. M., ANNA CATHERINE SCHULER, aged 76 years and 25 days.

SHAW—On Monday, January 2, 1893, at 6:45 A. M., GEORGE W. SHAW, in the 76th year of his age.

LEDWITH—At the family residence, Brownsville, Pa., Wednesday evening, December 28, at 8 o'clock, WM. M. LEDWITH.

KOPP—On Tuesday, December 27, 1892, at 11:20 P. M., Mrs. HANNAH KOPP, widow of Christian Kopp, aged 58 years.

FEENAN—On Wednesday evening, December 28, 1892, MARY ANN FEENAN, aged 42 years.

B. & B.

75 Cents to $1.00 PER YARD their real values.

200 PIECES IMPORTED (Novelty Weave) DRESS GOODS.

Not an undesirable color in the lot, and almost any shade you might want, full 38 inches wide, at

50 CENTS A YARD.

Send for samples, and if you want a HANDSOME, DRESSY DRESS for little money, we'll get your order.

GREAT FUR AND CLOAK ROOM CLEARANCE.

PRICES THAT CLEAR!

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, - PA.

ONE ENJOYS

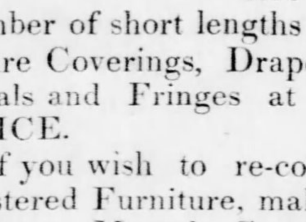
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

1-2 PRICE SALE

UPHOLSTERY AND DRAPERY FABRICS.



Our CURTAIN and DRAPERY DEPARTMENT offers a large number of short lengths of Furniture Coverings, Drapery Materials and Fringes at HALF PRICE.

If you wish to re-cover, upholstered Furniture, make Sofa Pillows, Mantel Covers, etc., this is a splendid opportunity to secure materials at nominal prices.

January is the best month for repairing furniture, reupholstering parlor suites, remaking mattresses, ordering slip-covers, etc., all of which we do in best style, with best workmen and with prompt delivery. Estimates submitted.

O. McClintock & Co.,

33 FIFTH AVE.

FLEISHMAN & CO. PITTSBURG, PA. F

SECOND ADVERTISEMENT

—OF—

OUR SPECIAL MILLINERY SALE.

Yesterday we advertised Hats and Bonnets and our store was crowded. To-day's advertisement will bring such a mass of buyers that onlookers will wonder if Christmas has come again.

RIBBONS HEAD THE LIST.

100 pieces No. 5 Plaid Ribbons at 1 cent a yard.
500 pieces No. 9 Striped Ribbons at 3 cents a yard.
500 pieces No. 5 Fancy Colored Ribbons at 5 cents a yard.
100 pieces No. 22 Satin Ribbons, in six shades only, at 5 cents a yard.
200 pieces No. 22 Gauze Ribbons, in four shades only, at 10 cents a yard.
200 pieces No. 40 Silk Gauze Ribbons, in evening shades, former prices 50c, 75c and $1, now 20 cents a yard.

VELVET RIBBONS

IN ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS.

No. 3—Reduced to 4c a yard.
No. 4—Reduced to 5c a yard.
No. 5—Reduced to 7c a yard.
No. 7—Reduced to 9c a yard.
No. 9—Reduced to 10c a yard.

These Velvet Ribbons are the best value ever shown.

FANCY FEATHERS.

Thousands reduced from 25c and 50c to 10c.
Thousands, 50c, 75c, to 15c.
Thousands, 75c, $1, $1.50, all go for 25c.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Velvet Roses, 3 in a bunch, former price 50c, now 21c.
1,000 small Rose Sprays, all go at 5c each.

FLOWERS FOR GARDINIERES

Reduced from 40c to 15c.
Reduced from 50c to 25c.
Reduced from $1 to 50c.
Reduced from $1.50 to 75c.

FANCY BRAIDS

For Hat and Dress Trimmings in all shades.

Former prices 50c, 75c, $1, } a yard, now reduced to the uniform price of 25c.

BUCKLES

FOR HATS AND DRESSES.

One lot, former prices 35c and 50c each, now........15c
One lot of Rhinestone Buckles, former prices 50c, 75c and $1, now reduced to........25c
One lot Imported Buckles, former price $1.50, $1.75 and $2, all go at........50c

FLEISHMAN & CO., 504, 506 and 508 MARKET STREET.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

Fifty Years Settles It.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

If Dr. Schenck's treatment and cure of consumption were something new and untried, people might doubt; but what has proved itself through a record as old as our grandfathers, means just what it is

A SPECIFIC FOR CONSUMPTION

and for all diseases of the lungs. No treatment in the world can place as many permanent cures of consumption to its credit as Dr. Schenck's. Nothing in nature acts so directly and effectively on the lung membranes and tissues, and so quickly disposes of tubercles, congestion, inflammation, colds, coughs and all the seeds of consumption as

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

When all else fails it comes to the rescue. Not until it fails, and only after faithful trial, should any one despond. It has brought the hopeless to life and health. It has turned the despair of ten thousand homes into joy. It is doing it now. It will continue to do it throughout the ages. *Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Consumption, Liver and Stomach Diseases mailed free to all applicants. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.* no8-TTS-W-tf

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WANTED—Salesmen, who can easily make $25 to $75 a week, selling the celebrated Pinless Clothes Line or the famous Fountain Ink Eraser; patents recently issued. Sold only by salesmen to whom we give EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY. The Pinless Clothes Line is the only line ever invented that holds clothes without pins—a perfect success. The Fountain Ink Eraser is entirely new; will erase ink instantly, and is king of all. On receipt of 50c. will mail sample of either, or sample of both for $1, with circulars, price lists and terms. Secure your territory at once. THE PINLESS CLOTHES LINE CO., 284 Hermon st., Worcester, Mass

CANCER

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DANIEL McCAFFREY,
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Consignments of and orders for hay solicited. my21-W-1y

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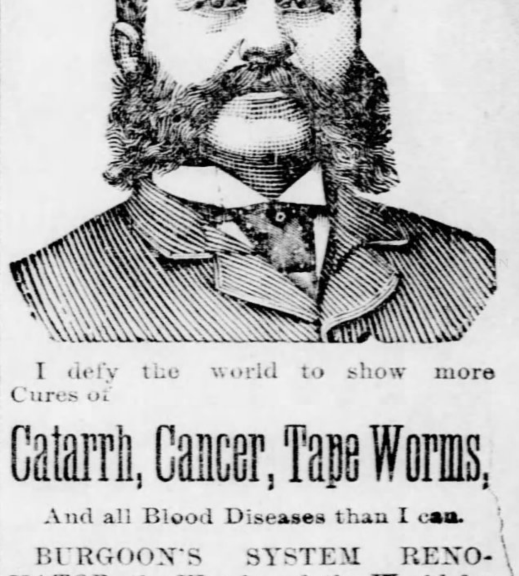

I defy the world to show more Cures of

Catarrh, Cancer, Tape Worms,

And all Blood Diseases than I can.

BURGOON'S SYSTEM RENOVATOR, the Wonder of the World for all Blood Diseases. At all Drug Stores and 47 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.

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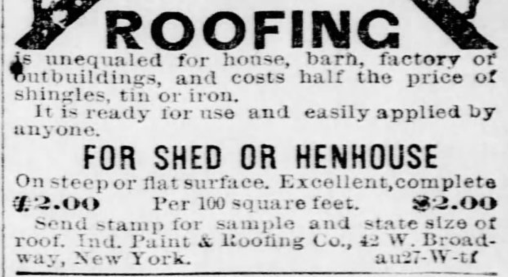

is unequaled for house, barn, factory or outbuildings, and costs half the price of shingles, tin or iron.

It is ready for use and easily applied by anyone.

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On steep or flat surface. Excellent, complete $2.00 Per 100 square feet. $2.00

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ADVICE TO DYSPEPTICS.

CONTENTS—Dyspepsia and its causes. Experience of a sufferer. Liver complaint a twin disorder. Constipation a result of dyspepsia. Food to be taken. Food to be avoided. Mailed free to any address. JOHN H. McALVIN, Lowell, Mass., 14 years city treasurer. no5-W-166

THEIR EARLY DAYS.

Stories of the Girlhood of Some of the Great Singers of the World.

NEARLY ALL WERE BORN POOR.

In Every Instance, Though, Their Gifts Were Inherited.

MOST OF THEM APPEARED EARLY.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

Adelina Juana Maria Patti—that is her full name, and she has taken her place in history as the greatest singer of her time, if not of any time. Next year she is to come to us, when the American public will probably see for the last time this gifted and gracious artist. What a marvelous career Patti has had. Before me as I write lies a photograph showing her at the age of 8 years. The picture reveals a tall, well-grown slip of a girl, with a grave, firm face, plainly bespeaking her Italian origin. When this picture was taken she had already made her first bow to the public, and indeed, though the fact is little known, she only narrowly escaped being born on the stage. She was born February 19, 1843, at Madrid, both her parents being opera singers.

Three weeks after her birth her parents traveled with their baby and their other children back to Italy, where they lived for three years. Then the father placed the two eldest daughters, Amalia and Carlotta in an institute at Milan and with the mother and younger children came to New York and became one of the managers of the Chambers street Italian opera house. Adelina Patti's early days in New York were those of absolute poverty, and

ADELINA PATTI.

her face and figure were familiar to the habitues of Broadway and Bleecker street, in which latter thoroughfare her family made their home.

The mother lost her voice soon after Adelina's birth and she often expressed the belief that it had been given to her daughter, whose musical training from the first was looked after with the greatest care. Amalie Patti had married Maurice Strakosch, and Adelina's first musical instruction was given by that gentleman. As soon as she learned to talk she began to sing, and when only 4 years old could sing many of the most difficult operatic airs almost to perfection.

While still a child she was taken to hear all of the great artists of the day, including Jenny Lind, Grisi, Bosio, Sontag, Fretzzolini, Piccolomini, Albani and Parepa-Rosa. In 1850, when not yet 8 years old, she made her first appearance at a benefit tendered Max Maretzek. Strakosch then organized a series of concerts for her which proved very successful, and soon after their close he arranged for her appearance in the concerts of Ole Bull, which he directed and managed with Adelina as one of the company for three years. During these years she studied and practiced daily under the direction of Mr. Strakosch, and learned over 100 operatic selections and ballads. Then she made a two years' tour through the West Indies. When she reached the age of 16 it was decided by her parents and tutor that the time for her operatic debut had come, and it was accordingly made as *Lucia* at the New York Academy of Music, on November 24, 1859. Those who were present retain most interesting recollections of this memorable event.

On May 14, 1861, she made her first appearance in London and her subsequent career is a familiar story. Such was the girlhood of Adelina Patti.

Eventful Life of Madame Albani.

The great singer known to the world as Madame Albani was born in the little village of Chambly near Montreal in 1854. Her father and mother were French Canadians, La Jeunesse by name, and she has described her birthplace as having the ancient air of a place whose inhabitants have been asleep for a century. Almost before she had

MADAME ALBANI.

learned to talk she began to sing. Her first master was her father, who was passionately fond of music and an excellent performer on the violin, and one of the earliest recollections of her childhood is of following her father up and down the scale. Between the ages of four and eight she studied five hours a day under her father's direction, and before she was nine she could read and play at sight all the principal works of Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Handel and other classical writers.

At the age of 8, Madame Albani entered the convent of the Sacred Heart at Sault Aux Recollet in Canada, where she studied French, English and music. At the end of five years she rejoined her family, who in the meantime had removed to Albany. There she sang a solo from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" at a mass in St. Joseph's church. Her singularly sweet voice attracted notice at once, and those who saw her and heard her voice instantly became interested. She was given a three years' engagement to sing at that church at an excellent salary. Finally, urged by her friends, she came to New York, and here her youth and beauty at once engaged the attention of music lovers, who were of the opinion that she should go to Europe to complete her musical education. This was in 1869, and, with the proceeds of a big concert to aid her, she journeyed to Paris and studied under old Dupee, the tenor. Later she spent a year in Milan under Lamperti. The name of Albani was given her by Lamperti, who thought it better for the stage.

How Pauline Lucca Became a Singer.

Pauline Lucca in her autobiography has told in a charming way how she became a singer. "When I was scarcely 8 years old," she writes, "it was decided that I should be a singer, and this is how it came about: I was at

PAULINE LUCCA.

school in the Dauniger house. My parents were poor. The schoolmistress and the scholars loved me not. In fact, they regarded me as a dunce. My case was all the worse seeing I only paid half fees, so that my teaching was of no profit either to my teacher or myself. So matters stood when the annual examination day came round. I was seated on the hindmost bench, of course, among my gayly-dressed fellow-scholars. Suddenly my name was called. I sprang to my feet. What to do I knew not. They asked something. I did not understand the question and my face looked so full of dismay that everybody—scholars, visitors and all—burst into laughter.

"The children sang their little songs, one after another, by turns as they were called, and discharged themselves of their task with more pleasure than voice. At last I alone was left standing, and no one called upon me to sing. Dumbly, with tearful eyes, I appealed to the catechist, until he observed me and gave me kindly encouragement by saying: 'The little one will also sing to us.' In after years I have had opportunities in plenty of singing before an audience, but never did I sing with a greater assurance of triumph, or with greater freedom, than I sang this my first song in public."

Early Days of Emma Nevada.

Emma Nevada has also told in her own words the story of her early years. "Born in Virginia City, California," she writes, "my first appearance on any stage was made at Grass Valley, Cal., at a concert given for the benefit of a local charity. Wrapped in the American flag and standing on a table I sang the 'Star Spangled Banner' to the apparent satisfaction of the audience. I was then just 3 years old. Two years later I sang at a concert given in Virginia City before an audience largely composed of successful miners. They showered upon me not only flowers and bonbons, but also $20 gold pieces, then a novelty, in such numbers that the skirt of my little frock, which I gathered up to hold my treasures, was speedily filled. Then as new offerings were thrown to me I was sadly puzzled what to do with them. But a bright

EMMA NEVADA.

idea struck me. I pulled off my shoe and filled that in turn. My education was by no means relinquished in favor of acting or singing. I was a pupil at the Mills seminary, and graduated there three years after the death of my mother. I took lessons in both vocal and instrumental music during my stay at that institution.

"Then I sailed for Europe with a class of 12 other young ladies. At Vienna I placed myself under the professional care of Mme. Marchesi. I studied under that excellent teacher for nearly three years, devoting 10 months of that time to practice of vocalises only, and taking four and sometimes five lessons per week. When my studies were ended, I had learned 20 operas in Italian.

"The first engagement offered me was by Prof. Hulsen, who arranged to have me appear in opera in Berlin. I was to receive the grade of 'Kammersangerinn.' But to accept this offer I was compelled to study my roles anew in German. I set to work, and in three weeks had entirely memorized four operas in German. But the strain was too much for my constitution to endore. I broke down utterly, was compelled to cancel my engagement, and went to Nice, where I remained seriously ill for six months"

Girlhood Days of Christine Nilsson.

On August 20, in the year 1843, there was born to a sturdy forester named Nilsson, who lived near Wexio, Sweden, a flaxen-haired baby girl, the youngest of a family of seven children. The forester's home was a log hut of two rooms, hidden away in a wilderness of pines and firs. The new comer was given the name of Christine and, as she grew in strength and beauty, became the wild bird of the family, a strange, silent child, who seldom spoke save when spoken to, but found delight in the murmur of the woodland rills and the songs of the feathered choristers of the forest. None of her family was a mu-

CHRISTINE NILSSON.

sician or possessed a fondness for music. An elder brother, however, had a violin upon which he had learned to play simple airs, and this instrument had a peculiar fascination for baby Christine. Before she was six, no one knew just how, she had learned to play the violin proficiently.

Then the judge of the province heard her sing, and, delighted at the sweetness of her voice, invited her to become a member of his household. She gladly accepted this offer and passed a year in the judge's house, receiving during this period the rudiments of a common school education and mastering the musical scale. Later she studied for a year in Halmstad and then a place was found for her in the home of Theodore Koch at Gottenburg. Here she received a severe but salutary mental and physical training, and in 1858 was sent to Stockholm where she became a pupil of Berwald, the great composer, under whose tutelage she laid the foundation of her musical career.

Berwald soon became convinced that Paris was the only place in which the talents of the young singer could obtain proper development. He arranged a benefit for her, which was attended by the king and queen of Sweden, and she journeyed to Paris, where she entered Madame Callinet's English school, under Professor Martel. Here she studied for five years, making constant and brilliant progress. Her tutor, proud of the great talent of which his pupil gave such striking proof, sought an audience for her of Carvalho, Rossini and Meyerbeer. The latter grew enthusiastic when they heard her sing, and it was arranged that she should make her debut as *Violetta* in the grand opera "Traviata." This event occurred on October 27, 1864. She took Paris by storm, and thus the career of the unknown Swedish student ended and that of the great prima donna began.

Career of Marie Van Zandt.

What an eventful career has been that of Marie Van Zandt, off the stage as well as on it. Born in Texas, the now famous prima donna was the

MARIE VAN ZANDT.

daughter of a much admired dramatic singer, Madame Van Zini, who, many years ago, appeared frequently with Patti at Convent Garden, London, in "Don Giovanni" and other operas. From infancy the child diplayed a strong taste for music. Her friends sent her to the Milan conservatory to study. She was quite 17 when she stepped on the stage of Convent Garden as *Zerlina*—and a very charming *Zerlina* she was. From the first her singing and acting won acclamations even from the critics. A quick learner, role after role was added to her repertoire, and in her "Mignon," "Dinorah" or "Lakme" she was equally successful.

Very few of our modern singers have so wide a fame as Marie Van Zandt; whether in Paris or London, Vienna, Moscow or St. Petersburg, or even in the great Scala itself, she is equally welcomed with a furore by the most critical audiences in the world. With a superb physique, perfect health and long musical practice, her voice once sweet but comparatively weak, has now developed into a magnificent and wide-registered organ, brilliant in tone, and surprising in the perfection with which cavantinas, cadenzas, trills and roulades alike are rendered.

RUFUS R. WILSON.

Musical Intelligence.

From Judge.

Mr. Mel O'Note, the silver-voiced tenor, rendered the "Lullaby" song in a manner that carried his small but select audience before him bodily, as it were.

MORE CASES OF WIFE MURDER

Fifth Paper by Dr. Wightman on Crime vs. Insanity.

FRANK GARVIN'S DREADFUL OFFENSE.

He Was No Better Morally Than the Woman He Killed.

THE DEED OF AN INSANE SHOEMAKER

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

Dr. Mandsly relates a case of a shoemaker who was tried at the Derby assizes on December 16, 1871, for the willful murder of his wife, with whom he had lived on the most affectionate terms. He had stabbed her in the neck in the night with a shoemaker's knife which he left in the room for the purposes of his work, and had then walked away. When apprehended he was excited and said: "I was up in the fields and then I went down into the colliery. I came out about dark. There was such a fearful thundering noise in the pit. I was so glad to get out. Brampton looked so black and dark, and trains were running up and down as fast as they could."

The pit had not been worked for a long time, so that there could have been no noise, nor were there any trains running at Brampton. At the trial, a surgeon who had attended the prisoner for some time gave evidence that he had suffered from derangement of the stomach and liver and dejection of spirits, and that he was under the delusion that he would never recover. He had been sent away for a change of air but had only stayed one day, and he was to have gone away again on the day of the murder. The witness gave it as his opinion that it was a case of homicidal mania, basing his opinion on the complete absence of motive, the nature of the act, the previous symptoms of mental disorder, and the subsequent conduct. The surgeon of the jail gave a similar opinion and said that the prisoner had stated to him that the act was so impulsive he did not know what he was doing.

DENIED THE INSANITY PLEA.

The judge in summing up pointed out that there was no evidence of insanity at any other time, that he had no delusions, nor had his conduct been eccentric. Still there was a complete absence of motive for the crime, and if the jury felt satisfied that he was in a state of frenzy at the time and unconscious of the act he was doing, they must find him "not guilty." It might become a dangerous thing to permit this kind of defense to prevail. Nevertheless, if they were perfectly satisfied it was so they must say so. The jury found him guilty, but recommended him to the mercy of the court on account of previous weakness of the mind. He was sentenced to death, but the sentence was never carried out.

Thus it is seen by this case and that of Cloonan what constitutes a case of momentary frenzy. Did Cloonan live happily with his wife or was he always quarreling with her? Had he reason which was necessary to take her life, such as injuring his reputation or being untrue to him or his interest? And was it shown in the trial, if not the verdict was just. He was excited when apprehended by his sons, but that necessarily follows a fit of terror.

SHOWED HE WAS RESPONSIBLE.

The coolness by which he informed the neighbor that there was something wrong with Mrs. Cloonan was evidence that he was responsible. The wild, weird look when found was that of terror of his doings. He had shown no previous time evidence of nervousness nor of delusion. But his temper being uncontrolled where it should be the most controlled, I would consider he was responsible for his acts. I consider to show insanity you must go back even to the generation before so that justice might not be subverted. In the case of Mary Lamb the strain upon the nervous system caused the impulse which led to the murder, and evidence conclusive was shown in the case of the shoemaker, so that justice was stayed.

Delusion of suspicion or persecution, accompanied by melancholic depression, is a symptom of a homicidal mania. It is often brought on by insomnia, for nature demands a certain amount of rest, and where that is denied the viciousness which lies dormant in the blood becomes active. I remember once of having a woman sent to the city insane asylum who had been, and was still then, the mistress or wife of a bad character named Bob Montgomery. This man had, with his father's hired man, killed a farmer in Washington county (the name I think was Kinsmore), and was tried for murder. He was acquitted, but the other man suffered for the crime. I was attending college at the time, and was convinced that money saved his neck.

FOLLOWED BY REMORSE.

Remorse, however, followed this man, and the next I heard of him was when this woman was sent to the asylum. She had suffered from typhoid fever, Montgomery had left her, and the worriment, together with her weakness, brought on an attack of acute mania. She was in a condition to do harm. I examined her and finding heroic measures necessary applied them, and in six hours she was asleep and the next day was sane. If this woman had killed any one at the time she could not have been held responsible. She was as wild a maniac as I ever saw, and I have seen some pretty wild ones.

I might go back to the insane man who killed the two inmates for which the attendants laid in jail. His actions were above suspicion, yet the thought was running through his mind how best to accomplish his purpose without being known. His plans were well laid, and he watched his chance and then commits the deed. A being had lost his life. The deed was accomplished, but in a clumsy and awkward manner. But no question was asked, because having been adjudged insane he was not responsible.

THE CASE OF GARVIN.

Permit me now to go to the case of Garvin, a wife murderer. The history of the case was long to be remembered. He married a woman of unchaste character and was partially responsible for it. Conceiving a lust for her he married her for the purpose of having her undivided attention. Before marriage he had no claim. He knew of her weakness before he gave her his name, and in the act of marriage he became the same as she was. A fallen woman's word is of little moment unless there is force of character present, which was not shown by her acts. She was not true to her marriage vows, but that was not a reason for him taking her life.

The true inwardness of the case was she refused to give him her undivided attention, and that provoked jealousy. She permitted him to find cause for divorce and she was willing he should obtain it that she would not contest. He wished, however, to make her his slave. His jealous disposition drove her from him, and finding no persuasion or threat of any avail, he invited her into his room and murdered her. Can anyone show more premeditation? Had he loved her he would not have taken her life, but the affection for her was of a passionate man for a passionate woman; not love, but lust, is more properly the word.

IN A DAZED STATE.

The officers of the law entered and found him in a vacant stare, which was nothing more or less than an attack of profound terror following the deed. The deed he knew he had committed was a capital offense, and he would have to suffer for it. He knew he had done wrong, and the punishment which follows produced that shock represented by the dazed look. Such was Frank Garvin, and to save his neck an effort was made to prove he was suffering from momentary frenzy. Now what is momentary frenzy but a fit of jealousy, which he ought to have controlled? No, he could not have her undivided attention and determined no one else should. He would murder her.

I do not consider it necessary to paint a woman black just to save the neck of a man just as equally bad. Now, I consider the judge was correct when he made use of an expression that the idea of momentary frenzy was pernicious to society. Was Frank Garvin's life any more sacred to society than that of his wife? Both were of a lewd nature; both had sullied characters, and while his neck was saved it presented a bad precedent. How easily can a man who wants to get rid of an obnoxious foe try the same act: commit the murder and a moment afterward come too to dwell upon the deed.

THE INSANE MAN COOL.

The insane man who commits murder is often the cleverest and coolest party of the crowd, and unless where he has lost considerable sleep you cannot detect either a wild look or any nervousness whatever. The stare in Garvin was therefore the symptom of terror which comes from the shock.

Dr. Shephard says "if a man kills a wife whom he has adored, without provocation, the act is *a priori* more likely to be an insane one than if he kills a wife whom he hates and from whom he has received the greatest provocation." Garvin was continually quarelling, and finds he is superseded by someone else and he kills. The case of Cook Hall and Esma Foster is an instance of passion.

Dr. Shephard relates a case of the Rev. J. Bloatson, who was tried some years ago in England. He murders his wife one morning, and at the trial an attempt was made to show he was insane because he tried to commit suicide. What will produce a greater provocation than the thought of the gallows? It is death, and to save a man the terror of thought he ends it hurriedly. It, however, does not show insanity so much as cowardice.

PREPARED FOR THE DEED.

The case was presented to Dr. Shephard for his opinion, and reviewing the case he found that before the murder the minister had instructed his servant to have the doctor in the morning, as he would need medicine, showing by his action that he contemplated the deed, and that he was of sound mind.

The insane person who commits suicide often does it in a cool and crafty way, intensely cunning, and it is sometimes attended with a great deal of clumsiness. In the case of the reverend gentleman it was a cool and deliberate murder, but on account of his position even exact England could not reconcile herself to the fact that the murder was that of a sane man. They kept him in prison for an indefinite time to test the powers of endurance, and at the end of 18 months he was the same as he was before the deed was committed.

OF VICIOUS BLOOD.

That there was viciousness in his blood cannot be denied, but the exercise he had made of his mind should have strengthened the nerves, so that the will power would be sufficiently strong to resist the crime for which he was aware the result would be capital punishment.

In this case you see the man who is insane who commits murder does it in a sneaking and crafty way, more deliberate than most murders, the act itself being an insane one. In the case of Garvin the provocation made greater by his intense jealousy did the deed. He did not love the woman or he would not have killed her, but the excessive passion by which she held him, inflaming his jealousy, caused the murder. Such could not be excusable for no one should allow his jealous disposition to cause him to depart from the plane of rectitude. And Garvin should have been held responsible for his wife's murder.

S. J. WIGHTMAN, M. D.

15,000 YARDS OF CANVASS.

The Great Four-Masted Sailing Ship the Roanoke.

Yesterday the great four-master Roanoke left New York for San Francisco. The Roanoke is the biggest sailing ship that flies the stars and stripes, and the biggest wooden sailing ship afloat.

She carries the largest cargo of general merchandise ever taken by any sailing ship.

She was launched at Bath, Me., on August 22. She if 311 feet on her keel, 330 feet from stem to stern and 370 feet from boom to boom. She is a clipper ship. Her main and mizzen masts measure 198 feet from deck to truck, and her jigger mast is 180 feet high.

Her beam measurement is 49 feet 10 inches, her draught between 26 and 27 feet. When loaded the depth of hold is 29 feet 10 inches. Her gross tonnage is 3,549. When all the sails are set she carries 15,000 square yards of canvas.

The Roanoke cost $200,000.

THE BUZZARD LOPE.

Br'er Buzzard 'e set on de ole pine limb,
An' 'e 'low dat 'is eyes wuz er-gittin' mighty dim,
But 'is nose is ez true ez de day it grew,
An' it pinted ter vittles er-waitin' fer him.

He stretch 'is neck, an' 'e give one screech,
He flop 'im straight to de wide sea beach,
An' ole dead gar is er lyin' up dar
Where de waves done heave 'im out er reach.

Br'er Buzzard's kin come swarmin' in,
For dey knowed 'is smeller wuz es slick ez soap,
Dey stuff an' stuff till dey gits enuff
An' den make ready fer de Buzzard-lope.

—*Mary M. Scott, in New York Sun.*

ALL PASSED IN A MINUTE.

Hallucinations of a Man Knocked Senseless.

HE THOUGHT HE HAD LEFT HIS BONES.

Could Walk Through Brick Walls Without Trouble.

MET A FRIEND WHO WAS LONG SINCE DEAD.

I was walking down Bromfield street in Boston on a stormy day in December, writes Paul Pastnor in *Washington*. The narrow sidewalk, covered with ice and trodden snow, and the sharp pitch of the street made pedestrianism a venture bordering upon rashness. As I was in somewhat of a hurry I pushed by a couple of fat, cautious, waddling gentlemen, and started at a swinging pace down the treacherous incline. Suddenly I was aware that my feet had slipped from under me. Then came a flash, followed by darkness!

The same street stretched before me, only I was walking in the opposite direction. A hat was lying in the gutter, which struck me in the most whimsical way as being exactly like my hat. I was about to pick it up and examine it when I noticed a group of men carrying a heavy object into an adjacent drugstore. I pushed forward with curiosity and was astounded to see that the heavy object was myself, hatless, my face deadly white, with some drops of blood clustered on the hair.

The men staggered into the drugstore and I followed them. They laid their burden on the counter, and the druggist came rushing from a back room in frightened haste. He ruthlessly tore open the bosom of what I shuddered to perceive was my best coat, loosened the underclothing and bent down in a listening attitude. I shall never forget the expression of his face as he turned and looked up without lifting his body.

"Gentlemen," he said, "the man is dead!"

HE LAUGHED OUTRIGHT.

I laughed outright at the preposterousness of the statement. My voice was perfectly audible to myself, but none of the others in the room seemed to hear it; at least none of them turned to look at me. I heard one of the bystanders say that he would report the case at once, and the druggist nodded silently toward the telephone. As for me, I could endure the farce no longer, and walked out with a distinct consciousness of elation, as if I had suddenly become rid of a great burden or had realized some long-desired hope. The snow was falling thickly outside, but I felt so strangely happy that the whirling storm seemed more beautiful than the fairest June sky I had ever seen.

I walked up Tremont street, my heart leaping with an undreamed-of joy in mere existence. On the corner of the first block, whom should I meet but dear old Doctor S—, who had brought me into the world, and who had been my best friend and counselor until three years before, when blood poisoning, contracted during a critical surgical operation, had carried him off. The recognition was mutual, and we fell into each other's arms with exclamations of surprise and delight.

"Why, doctor, God bless you! I thought you were dead."

"My dear boy! I didn't know that you had escaped."

I looked at my friend in blank amazement. "Escaped!" I cried. "What do you mean? Escaped what?"

"Flesh," cried the doctor briefly, while the same old laugh seemed to ring in his kindly voice. "Bones!" And he beamed upon me with a face like a plastic chunk of sunshine.

THROUGH A LAMP POST.

I looked down at my tweed suit and cork-soled shoes. Then I gazed upon the doctor's expansive waistcoat peeping through his half-buttoned mackintosh. "I don't see that I have even escaped my clothes—or that you have, either," I replied dubiously.

"If you don't believe that you have escaped flesh and bones," said the doctor seriously, "try walking through that lamp post."

I advanced incredulously to the post, backed off with a laugh, then moved up again, with the doctor's hand on my shoulder, and melted through the solid iron, or, to speak more exactly, the solid iron melted through me.

"Now, follow me through this old apple-woman," chuckled the doctor, and in an instant we had permeated a half bushel of wormy fruit and a dame as withered and gaunt as the trees that bore it.

"Are you satisfied?" cried the doctor, as he dragged me through a solid wall into the privacy of two closeted politicians who never noticed our intrusion in the least.

"Perfectly, so far as ocular demonstration goes," I replied, admiring the nonchalance and familiarity with which the doctor leaned upon the shoulder of one of the politicians, and, from force of habit while in the flesh, proceeded to examine his tongue. "Yes," I continued, "I am satisfied that I am not what I was, but will you have the kindness to explain why we both retain the same semblance as when we were in the body?"

ONLY A REMINISCENCE.

"Certainly," replied my friend. "We do not; that is, not really. In a very brief space of time now—perhaps before these wire-pullers have arranged their slate—you will begin to experience me as I do you. Your present notion of form is a mere reminiscence. All newly-escaped persons—that is, all who have recently rid themselves of the flesh—retain for a time a certain sense-consciousness, as the eye, which has been gazing upon a bright object, retains the image of that object after the lids are closed. But as that image gradually fades away, so will your reminscence of bodily form fade. Presently you will no longer see, but experience, which is a much more vivid and delightful operation of the soul. With the transformation which ensues all the strangeness and unfamiliarity of the mid-world, as we call it, will pass away and you will not feel the least embarrassment, for instance, in walking through the poor, dull-sensed bodies of people, or treating them in any way you please."

As the doctor spoke I became gradually conscious that his protruding waistcoat and voluminous mackintosh were fading away. In their place appeared nothing at first but a little whirling column of mist. Presently that, too, vanished, and the doctor's voice grew fainter and fainter, till it utterly ceased. In place of seeing or hearing came such a sudden, vivid realization of the presence and reality of my friend that I glowed to the center of my soul with an unspeakable warmth of love and joy. The air about me seemed to quiver with a penetrating, yet unseen, life and light. I was about to enter into the perfect and unutterable ecstacy of a spiritual being, when—Broomfield street opened its slushy, dirty length before me; a compassionate bystander assisted me to my feet, while another brought my hat out of the gutter, saying:

"Well, my friend, your head had a pretty sharp rap on the curb. I guess you must have lain unconscious for a minute or more."

ORATORY OF PONTIAC.

BIG INJUN DENIES SOME LIES ABOUT HIMSELF.

Only Killed One White Man, Who Wanted to Die.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

Then Pontiac arose and wrapped his blanket around him with great dignity and began:

My ears have drunk in the words of my white brother. He has spoken with a single tongue. He has told us many truths and no lies. I have always been a very tender hearted Injun. These seven scalps you see here are from the heads of white people, but I did not take them. I traded a pony for the job lot, and every time I look at them I feel sorry for the poor victims. I have many times run away from white children instead of scalping them. Here are 25 notches cut in the handle of my tomahawk. Some newspaper feller has spread the report that each notch stands for a white man I have slain with my own hand. It is not so. Those are my tally marks for rabbits. The white man

WHITE BROTHER, I HAVE SPOKE.

should not lie about his red brother and try to make him out worse than he is.

It has been charged that I led the party which killed 18 white persons at the ford on White river, and that I preserved the ears of the victims for wall ornaments in my tepee. That is another mistake. That party was led by Man-who-weeps, and the trifling circumstance occurred on a day when I was off on a huckleberry picnic. I have also understood that the people wanted to be killed and asked it as a favor. Come to my tepee and look for ears, and you will look in vain. Mrs. Pontiac will tell you that we never had a blamed ear, white or red, in our possession. I didn't even know of the killing for a week, and then Man-who-weeps incidentally mentioned it while we were out coon hunting. It's bad enough to be an Injun without being lied about by white men who want our land.

It has further been charged that I murdered Captain White with my own hands, and that when he begged for his life I laughed at him. In the first place, Captain White came to me and said he was sick and tired of the country and had Bright's disease. He asked it as a particular favor that I tomahawk him, and he coaxed and argued for more than two hours before I would consent. No Injun ever tomahawked a white man more gently than I did the captain, and he thanked me with his last breath. In the second place, I am not a laughing Injun. It has got to be a mighty good joke to even cause a smile to flicker over this bronzed mug of mine. What I did for the captain was out of pure sympathy and with the best of motives, and I would do it again under like circumstances.

One thing more. It is charged that I don't like Americans, and that I am continually urging my young men to war. The man who invented that yarn is a liar and a horse thief! I dote on Americans. There is no race like them. I'd sell my shirt to help any American who had failed in business. As to my young men, I have always advised them to hold their horses and go slow. When they either had to fight or bust I have arranged matters so that they pitched into the Chippeway tribe. White brother I have spoke. I am done. Big Injun is wound up. Go back to our white dad at Washington and tell him that Pontaic has a tender heart and weeping eyes and wants a library of Sunday school books, 500 copies of *The Sunday School Advocate* and three or four white men who are competent to hold prayer meetings and make angels of us.

M. QUAD.

LOST NAMES.

Katharine and Catharine and Katheryn and Kitty,
Catheryn and Kittie you hear of soon and late,
But where within the precincts of this very blessed city
Will you meet a plain and simple, honest Kate?

Eleanor and Elenor and Leonore and Nellie
Troop down all together to the ringing supper bell,
But these are names for poets—for a Byron or a Shelley—
What's become of simple, dashing Nell?

—*Chicago News-Journal.*

A Foot Ball Term.

From Judge.

A TOUCH-DOWN.

THE TRAMP'S BATH.

HE WAS GIVEN A DOUSE HE WILL LIKELY REMEMBER.

The Engineer Had Received a Tip From the Baggagemaster.

Washington Star.

"Did you ever see a tramp take a bath?" said the baggagemaster on the "Congressional Limited," a short distance beyond Trenton.

"I never did," replied the *Star* reporter, who was smoking on a box.

"Would you like to witness such a spectacle?"

"It might be interesting, I should imagine. But the tramp must be caught first."

"I've got one now."

"Where?"

"In a trap."

The newspaper man looked around for something like a mouse-trap on a large scale with a tramp in it, but there was nothing to be seen but boxes and trunks.

"He is on this car," declared the baggagemaster. "At this very moment he is riding outside. "No, you can't see him, because he is lying across the platform. I caught sight of him just after we left Trenton. He looked very comfortable, and he doesn't know that anybody is on to him. But I have to keep a sharp lookout, for the reason that I frequently carry money and other valuables."

"Why don't you put him off?"

"Because we don't stop until we get to Philadelphia, but he will have a nice bath before he gets there."

"How do you mean?"

"I'll show you presently. You see, we are just behind the tender of the locomotive. I have given a private signal to the engineer and he knows what is expected of him. Only about a mile ahead now there is a water trough, where the locomotive takes up water while going at full speed. It is a sort of ditch that runs along for a considerable distance between the rails filled with water. The locomotive takes up the water with a kind of scoop. Just watch!"

A moment later the water trough was struck and spray began flying out of the top of the great iron tank on the tender, the lid of it flapping up and down while the reservoir filled itself from below. This did not occupy more than half a minute, at the end of which the engineer should have pulled up the scoop. Instead of that, however, he permitted the tank to overflow in a cataract, which was flung backward like a miniature Niagara against the forward end of the baggage-car.

"Just look at that," cried the baggage master, delightedly, "Ain't he getting it though?"

In truth, the unfortunate tramp must have been getting it with a vengeance, for the tremendous flood of water spouting from the top of the tank continued to fling itself against the face of the baggage car for fully three-quarters of a minute, which must have been nearly sufficient to drown any human being on the front platform. So copious was it that the water flowed in beneath the door and threatened to inundate the freight.

"If that fellow is still alive," said the baggage master when the cataract had finally suspended its activity, "he has had enough to give him a distaste for water for the rest of his life. There isn't anything that will frighten a man like a dose of that sort, according to our experience. Coming on him unawares it scares him most to death, besides half drowning him. He don't know when it is going to stop, and he has to choose between standing and jumping off the train."

"But suppose he should jump off and be killed?"

"What would it matter?" replied the baggagemaster philosophically.

When the train slowed up an hour later near Philadelphia the newspaper man saw a figure that looked more like a drowned rat than a human being crawl off the front platform of the baggage car and steal sorrowfully away. It was the tramp, who had had a bath as well as a ride at the expense of the railway.

AN AMERICAN FABLE.

The Bear Had No Reason For Shedding Tears.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

A Bear who had been invited to visit the Wolf had no sooner entered the house than he burst into tears and at once withdrew.

"Why, my friend," said the Wolf as he overtook him, "what means this strange conduct? Have I done or said anything to offend?"

"Oh, no, but the first thing I saw on entering your house was a bearskin rug, and I am not a Bruin who can look upon the hide of a deceased brother or sister and conceal my emotions. Excuse me, but that pelt might even belonged to my mother-in-law, and you may be her murderer."

"My dear sir," observed the Wolf, "your emotion does you credit, but I am obliged to inform you that it has been wasted."

"What! Did my eyes deceive me?"

"They did. Yankee genius now takes a calfskin, a couple of glass eyes and a handful of wooden claws and produces a beautiful bearskin to sell at $4 50 on the installment plan. For your further information let me say that your respected mother-in-law has long been doing duty in a museum as a mastodon 16 feet high and 7,000 years old."

MORAL:

Be sure you are right and then weep; also keep track of your mother-in-law.

M. QUAD.

TO AVOID COLLISIONS.

Rules for Passing Steamships at Sea Set to Rhyme.

The regulations for avoiding collisions at sea, and by way of aids to the memory reduced to verse, are appended to the official "Rules of the Road" in that valuable annual, "The Fisherman's Nautical Almanac and Directory." Vessels meeting and passing are easy matters, dismissed in two couplets. "Two steamships crossing" is the position of greatest danger. For this the steersman may usually commit to memory the stanzas following:

If to your starboard red appear,
It is your duty to keep clear;
To act as judgment says is proper—
To port—or starboard—back—or stop her!

But when upon your port is seen
A steamer's starboard light of green,
There's not so much for you to do,
For green to port keeps clear of you.

But the general and golden rule is [...]veyed in the following:

Both in safety and in doubt
Always keep a good lookout;
In danger, with no room to turn,
Ease her, stop her, go astern.

On Our Social Evil Pre[...]

Warren (Pa.) Mirror.

Much of the preaching in [...] last Sunday seems to have [...] kind that may be deno[...] wrath of the law clothed [...] Gospel love.

In all human hearts since the world began there has been some sort of an ideal to be set up and worshiped above all other things. Few girls reach the years of womanhood without picturing to themselves the one man who they think is the one most deserving of their admiration and love. The ideal is sometimes met—not always. When one comes down out of the rose-colored realm of fancy and poetry to hard every-day facts, there is not much love in the world. That is, love as every one conceives it before they know what it is—this electrical sympathy which burns in two hearts and which makes them almost one so completely are their thoughts and feelings identified. It is not given to many natures in the world to experience this. Leaving every worldly consideration out of the question, love is a mental union which would bind two people to each other, though they were separated forever. No one else could fill the place of the lost one; but as I said before, not everyone can love thus. Most girls grow up with the idea that they will marry some day, and when a young man is attracted by their charms of face or mind and offers any special attention which would indicate that he regards her as dearer and sweeter than her sister, she accepts the fact naturally. Liking grows with companionship and other things being equal, she learns at last to regard him as the companion of her future life, and, comparatively speaking, to love him. This kind of feeling generally produces the contented married placidity which is seen in so many women; they are fond of home, husband and children; they would grieve sincerely at any misfortune depriving them of any one of these, and would be unhappy to see any member of the family in pain, but the feeling of keen delight in the loved one's presence, the happiness which is almost pain is never felt by such hearts. Perhaps they are better off. Perhaps it is one of the mercies of an all-wise Providence that the capacity of feeling to a degree almost painful is denied to the many but all the same, there are few who would exchange the ability of enjoying keenly and suffering in proportion for all the placid content which is accompaniment of less intense natures.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

How to Drape and Cover the Arm Effectively.

Fat and shapely arms are often ruined by a Castile soap-like coloring, which might be avoided by attention to space in armhole and waist. Tightness of any part produces congestion, and arms as well as noses suffer. Hirsute tendencies can be defeated by toilet remedies, and the appearance of arms, where only the elbows are objectionable, can be improved by delicate falling laces at the bend. When the wrist-bone presents a prominent, ungainly knob, fountain ruffles are a delightful resource. Any chiffon apology for a sleeve can be used, so long as it travels down the arm and culminates in the mystic ruche wherein the offending bone can be concealed. Bundles of delicate Mechlin or knotty Irish point should be perpetually at hand for our elegantes whose anatomy is addicted to nubbliness. Arms that are over-muscular and obese should be sparingly exhibited; indeed, they appear slimmer when veiled by a puffy sleeve, which prevents the adipose outlines from demonstrating themselves too vividly. The scraggy and cadaverous arm also requires a full covering, a difference in the construction of the sleeve puff only being needed. An over-generous arm demands a long, flimsy, clinging puff, while the bony one needs a series of crisp gatherings and flutings, through which the offending leanness is scarcely revealed. Color, too, is of some consequence. Violent contrasts and warm hues enhance the idea of bulk, consequently an over-chubby arm should not be clothed aggressively. Of neutral tints—sea greens, cloud grays, opal whites and potpourri pinks—there is an abundance from which to choose for the suppression of redundant charms. Pin stripes give an idea of length, and dark colors, provided their tone be not too pronounced, are more subduing than light ones.

NEW EUCHRE PARTIES.

An Interesting Game Evolved by Two Clever Women.

A new sort of conversational euchre parties has been invented by two or three New York society women. It is like the regular game, with the addition of a conversation test.

The limit is six tables. Four persons sit at each. A daintily decorated card bearing on one side the number and on the other 12 questions is laid on each table. Four minutes' discussion of each question is allowed each guest. By the time the six tables have exchanged, every question will have been discussed by every guest. Each table votes upon the best conversationalist and the aggregate of votes declares the victor, to whom a prize is awarded.

Imagine a clever company discussing the following questions which were propounded at a recent brilliantly successful progressive conversational party:

1. What gift, as a woman, would you prefer before all others?

What city is the most beautiful you have seen?

Of all the works of fiction of the ...hich has attracted you the most?

...kes or bon-mots, which occur ...good?

...t not women to wear their ...mes to Sunday services, and ...y not?

...sound in all your life has ...the most?

...o you wish elected for

9. What occupation would you prefer if compelled to seek employment?

10. What do you regard as the best way to "loaf and invite one's soul?"

11. The modern thraldom of women servants.

12. The pianofortes—do its tortures outweigh its pleasures?

COOK'S CULLINGS.

Notes Useful For the Busy Housekeeper's Daily List.

Chestnut Stuffing—For chestnut stuffing shell and blanch 50 chestnuts and boil for half an hour in water enough to cover them. Drain off the water and add to the nuts three tablespoonfuls of butter, a level tablespoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of pepper. Mix all these ingredients and stuff the turkey with them. The chestnuts will be whole, dry, sweet and tender when cooked in this way.

Baked Orange Pudding.—The rind of one orange, powdered fine with a pestle and mortar; three tablespoonfuls of sifted white sugar, the yolks of four eggs and the juice of half a lemon. Beat all together in a basin for a quarter of an hour, then put in slowly, and stirring gently all the time, the whites (which must have been previously beaten to the stiffest froth); when all is smoothly mixed together pour into a buttered mould; bake 12 minutes in a hot oven, and serve immediately.

DUTCH SAUCE.

One tablespoonful butter.
One tablespoonful flour.
One cup boiling water.
One egg beaten light.
One tablespoonful salad oil.
One tablespoonful lemon juice.
Salt and white pepper to taste.

Melt the butter in a small saucepan; stir in the flour. Do not let it brown, but when the mixture begins to bubble pour in the boiling water and stir it until it thickens. Pour it upon the beaten egg. Return all to the fire, setting it at the side of the stove, and stir in the oil drop by drop. Take it off, add the lemon juice, season and serve.

A New Sauce.—To make a delicious sauce for veal chops drain a cup of liquor from a can of tomatoes, strain it and stir in a tablespoonful of arrowroot mixed with cold water. Boil two minutes. Add two tablespoonfuls of butter, half a teaspoonful of sugar, the same of salt and a little pepper.

Spanish Rolls—Sift one quart of flour, add to it a pinch of salt, one spoonful of yeast, two eggs, well beaten, and half a pint of milk. Knead it and set in a warm place to rise. Next morning work in two tablespoonsful of butter and make the dough into small rolls. Place on a tin and let them rise again before baking.

Lemon Cheese—Take one cupful of sugar, two tablespoonsful of butter, two eggs, the juice of two lemons. Beat the sugar, butter, lemon juice and the yolks of the eggs together; add the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth and cook until thick, stirring continually.

TWO ARTISTIC CORSAGES.

One Is a Marie Louise Bodice, the Other is in Moire.

New York Recorder.

The artistic gown-designer this season looks to the old pictures for his ideas, and a marvelous rich field does he find. The rich fabrics that adorn shop window and shelf were never more available for artistic effects than now, and jeweled garniture, containing every hue of the rainbow, is at hand for adornment.

THE MARIE LOUISE BODICE.

A BODICE IN MOIRE OR MIRROR VELVET.

Here are two designs from old pictures. The first is a Marie Louise bodice; the second is a low-pointed bodice in moire trimmed with feathers and lace.

About Cosmetics.

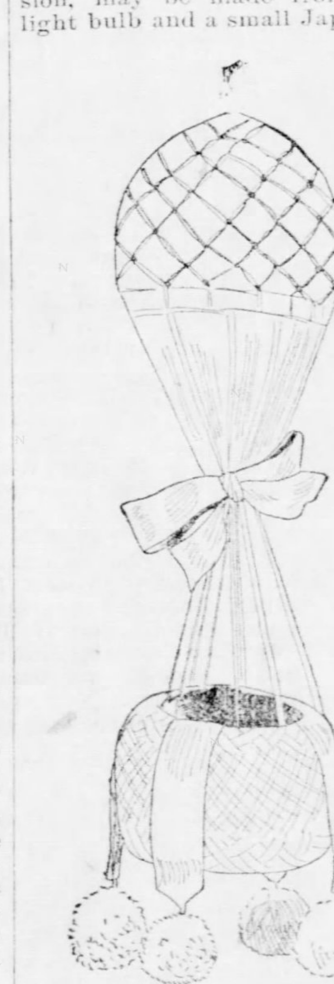
Cosmetics, the best of them, are of doubtful utility; and where powder is necessary, it should be always carefully washed off at night, as it clogs the pores of the skin, writes Mrs. M. P. Handy in the January *Ladies' Home Journal*. Egyptologists tell us that the Egyptian princesses owed the smoothness of their skins to a preparation much like the glycerine and rosewater of our day. Regular exercise in the open air is another great point. English women of the upper classes think nothing of a five-mile tramp in any weather, and come in fresh as daisies after it. The diet, also, should be regulated. Pastry, cake, rich food of all sorts, tells unfavorably upon the complexion.

A MINIATURE BALLOON.

A Novelty in the Way of a Match Safe Easily Made.

New York Recorder.

A novel design for a match receiver, embodying the idea of a balloon ascension, may be made from an electric light bulb and a small Japanese basket,



as represented in the illustration. The other materials required are one dozen small skeins of embroidery silk and one yard of narrow ribbon to match. A net of silk is crocheted to fit over the large end of the bulb, and eight strands of plain chain stitch carried from the bottom of the net down about eight inches, and fastened to the basket in pairs equal distances apart. Now cut the ribbon in four pieces of three inches each, and sew to the basket at the places where the silk strands are joined, and finish with soft silk balls of the same color. The ribbon that is left is to be tied around the bottom of the globe, holding the strands of silk in place and giving a very artistic balloon and basket effect.

A PRETTY WORK BAG.

Something in Which to Keep Both Needles and Thread.

New York Recorder.

In these days of much needlework and the revival of lace-making, a bag for the safe-keeping of needles and thread is convenient. The very pretty one shown in the drawing has a needle-book attached.

Select some silk brocade of small design. Then with it cover two circular bits of cardboard, about four inches in diameter, and make a strip long enough to form the upper part of the bag, of which one of the boards makes the bottom. Line the strip with soft silk and overhand it neatly to the edge of one of the covered boards, run in a casing near the top and add drawing strings of handsome ribbon.

Cut four rounds of white flannel the exact size of the covered boards, and pink all the edges. Then lay them upon the bottom of the bag with the second board covering them again, and buttonhole all firmly together for the space of one-half inch. Sew tiny ribbons to each of the boards exactly opposite the hinges. Fill the flannel rounds with assorted needles and tie the book together with the ribbons provided for that service.

ONE WOMAN'S IDEA.

What the Fortunate Husband Ought to Be.

This is a woman's description of an ideal husband: "A temperate, moral, intellectual, truthful, energetic, affectionate, thoughtful, forgiving, Christian man, who chooses a wife for her mind and heart, rather than face, and waits until sure he has found the right one. Who neither scolds or laughs at his wife and never contradicts her in public. Who loves home and children, and has certain means for making an honest, comfortable living. Who is economical, but not stingy, and, unless wealthy, keeps his life insured. Who understands that women have nerves, need money, enjoy pretty things, and are happier for being petted."

A Pretty Bouquet.

In the private room of the old emperor of Germany, grandfather of the present emperor, is a painting of a bunch of flowers done by the Princess Royal, one of his daughters. Every flower in this bouquet contains the baby head of one of her children, and a faded violet shows beneath its leaves the likeness of little Prince Sigismund, who died when he was 2 years old. A pretty idea, isn't it?

Written for The Post.

THE DYING YEAR.

BY HARRY BERNARD M'MEAL.

The sun sank low o'er the crimson west,
Tinting all with its golden rays;
The snow lay pure on the earth's fair breast,
The wanton night put the day to rest,
And the wild wind sang in praise.

The year was dying, his pulse beat low,
And his locks were silver-gray;
Oh, to-night there are many dim eyes I know
As they watch him slowly, solemnly go
To the land of yesterday.

It seems so hard that the year must die,
And lowly I bow my head.
The clock strikes twelve in the tower so high,
The bells ring out to the midnight sky,
And the faithful year is dead.

NEW GOWNS AT THEATERS.

First Nights Bring Out All the Latest Styles.

DRESSES MORE FANTASTIC THAN EVER.

A Decided Suspicion of Crinoline in Some of Them.

PROGRESS OF THE SEASON'S FASHION SHOW

Special Correspondence of The Post.

New York, Dec. 30.—New York is at its best at an important first night. When a new piece is put on women in the audience as well as upon the stage put on new clothes. To see Mrs. James Brown Potter in "Therese Raquin," the other night came black dresses in any numbers, with square bodices, with white lace falling down over them. There came pale pink gowns, also half hidden under fawn-colored cloaks, and dark red gowns under trailing black wraps or chestnut colored cloaks lined with green.

The new shades of purple and violet kept my eyes busy the best part of the evening. It seems to me they're best when there's least of them. There was, for instance, a pretty blonde a little to one side of me who had a suggestion of the fashionable color about her, and for a long time I couldn't quite see just how it came in. It was there, but you couldn't place it until steady looking established the fact that it wasn't in the least in her hat, but was altogether in her veil. Of course, one shouldn't sit veiled at the theater, but, supposing this rule to be disregarded, the violet film, that lay against the yellow hair and didn't hurt the pink complexion was a deal prettier than a purple hat could ever hope to become.

A NOVEL BODICE.

There are some astonishing things in the aforesaid new shades. One of the season's debutantes who bids fair to be as well known and as dressy as her mother, sat in a stage box in a purple cloth gown with a very full skirt—suspiciously full, as if inflated with incipient crinoline. Black braid was laid on for trimming in quaint and odd designs that reached the knees. The bodice was curiously fashioned after an antique model and had profuse trimmings of cream lace, peeping out from under an odd little cape of purple silk, with a pale blue silk lining. Would you think such a frock could be pretty? It's all a matter of taste. The debutante liked it and that's enough—for her.

Another purple gown was worn by a society matron. The ground color was soft and rather pale and had narrow stripes of black velvet running through it with a long and almost shaggy pile. The dress was belted at the waist with a black watered ribbon and the bodice was short waisted and cut with a black ribbon zouave.

One of the Christmas brides wore a thin and almost gauzy purple silk that was very simply fashioned with a lace frill about the square cut neck, a big sash falling from a big bow behind and big puff sleeves. I didn't remember her so much, though, for her dress as for her hair, which curled about her forehead in such a profusion of rings as to start in my brain the malicious query had her new husband yet found out how she made them?

It's only the 1st of January, and yet I think I can tell you a little about some of Mrs. Cleveland's prospective White House reception gowns. The more important costumes are, of course, not made nor even ordered, but consultations have been held with dressmakers, and a little bird has whispered to me some of the results with hints of a few of the pretty things in store.

One of the costumes, a sight of which may be expected in a couple of months' time, is a pink brocade robe with sleeves of pale green velvet and arranged with a quaint lace cape on the shoulders which is brought down the front of the bodice and caught with jewels here and there. This gown will be short-waisted, and yet not in the extreme of the Empire mode. Details of its making may shift with the developments of the next few weeks' fashions, but I have given you the general scheme.

A COUPLE OF NEW EVENING GOWNS.

Another robe, richer than the former, for which the brocade has already been chosen, has a gold and green Maria Antoinette design and will be ruched at the foot with changeable green feathers. Pale green gauze will make the skirt front, falling from the left shoulder like a scarf and caught with a great clasp of gold.

For something simpler let us take the walking gown the Lakewood people see Mrs. Cleveland in on bright days this winter. She's apter to drive, but now and then she's out in a close-fitting silver gray cloth frock with three bands of Angora fur, making the skirt look as if it were three skirts instead of one. The sleeves are very full and fur banded, and with this dress the lady who is at present chiefly known to fame as Baby Ruth's mother wears a gray hat with pale blue plumes.

There were some pretty afternoon dresses at a reception given by Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt the other day which were, perhaps, as well worth talking about as any toilets of their order this season is likely to bring forward. Rose pink camel's hair made one of them, with shaggy white fur bands to edge its skirts and a hint of white plush under the cape that fell back from its shoulders. A pink felt turban was its finish, with garniture of heavy white plumes.

A butternut brown-ribbed velvet made an odd dress, the heavy stuff showing dark in the shadows between the ridges and tawny upon the elevations. It was worn by a woman as slim as Sarah Bernhardt used to be, and was made after a fashion possible to nobody of more ample proportions. Straight from the high collar at the neck it fell to the feet in a long, graceful, half-fitting princess robe, laid in a double box plait at the back and in another in front and lying on the ground in trailing curves. A little, high-shouldered cape came just to the elbows and was finished with a sable band. More fur crossed the front of the robe and edged the train behind.

THESE ARE TYPICAL STREET DRESSES.

Another dress which in its own way was even more unusual was a shadow silk whose green shades passed most unexpectedly and incomprehensibly into pale blues. The long basque was the only thing of its sort I have seen, with its Watteau back, and its full front falling from great triangular revers laid back from the shoulders to show an under bodice of creamy brown silk edged at the throat with sable fur and embroidered in silver. The flapping revers showed a design of the same silver thread more coarsely wrought and coming together over the bosom in a great silver clasp which held a huge bunch of violets as in a dainty hand. Sable and silver edged the skirt and the basque draperies and sable and silver trimmed the little black velvet toque which was the costume's complement in millinery.

At another house, where good gowns go with clever conversation, I was considering yesterday a skirt of deep red cloth, full and yet, if you closely considered it, narrowly gored and bordered at the bottom with black fox fur. Above the fur was a roll of black velvet and above the velvet rows of gimp in red and gold. A long black velvet coat came down over this skirt and hid its glowing glories to the knees.

Somehow women in these elaborate costumes are formidable. Before you can consider whether or not they are humanly likable you have to get over your awe of their clothes. I never get over it nor attempt to do so, and so womankind remains to me a brilliant but faraway spectacle.

One of the items of the fashion parade at Daly's revival of "As You Like It" was a pale yellow doeskin colored dress thickly dotted about the bottom with jet and garnet cabochons. A garnet belt confined it at the waist, and its most noticeable feature was the immense half-cape of buckskin, cut like a huge Charles IX. collar, with the ends corrugated in front and laid in a deep jabot fold. In the back this queer cape looked like a collar pushed down on the shoulders, and from every point of view it glittered and gleamed with its beaded gimp edge, studded with jet and garnets.

On the street this morning a big brunette swept by me in a dress that was piquant in fact, whether or not it can be made so in description. It was a rough, shaggy tweed with a dark green ground, sprinkled over with long curling threads of scarlet and gray. The long, clinging skirt had a band of plain green velvet at the bottom, overlaid with an open-work passementerie of silver and scarlet and iridescent beads. The top of the gown was lost in a big Directoire cape of black velvet turned back from the bodice in great fur revers. A big green felt hat was worn with silver plumes.

Ellen Osborn.

BLONDIN QUAILED.

Kept His Nerve, Though, and Landed His Man Safe.

New York Herald.

Blondin, the renowned rope-walker, usually carried a man upon his back when walking the tight-rope. Formerly he was wont to bargain with some one to accompany him on this dangerous journey. On the occasion of a performance in Chicago a man offered his services gratis. Blondin accepted them and ascended the rope with his living burden. When the pair had reached the middle of the rope the man began to laugh heartily.

"What is it that amuses you?" the rope-dancer asked with astonishment.

"Oh, a comic idea has just struck me. I was thinking what sort of a face you would pull if, during the next half minute, both of us were to fall down upon the audience."

"But we shall not fall," replied Blondin, reassuringly.

"But I have determined upon this occasion to take my life."

At the same moment the man began to wriggle about, so that the rope-dancer nearly lost his balance. He, however, soon composed himself, dropped his balancing-pole and gripped the man so firmly with his hands that the latter was unable to move. Then, continuing his walk, although in a state of great trepidation, he arrived safely at the end of the rope, and, allowing his living burden to slide from his shoulders, he administered a box on both ears with such force that the would-be suicide fell down unconscious. Since that terrible journey Blondin has carried only one man, his true and faithful servant, on every occasion.

SUCCESS AT LAST.

A gray-haired, broken-down old man,
With sunken eye and cheek,
Climbed up the steps one winter's day,
With humble mien and meek.

He rang the bell, and a woman came
And stood in the open door,
And a smile spread over his wrinkled face
As he saw his wife once more.

And the old glad light shone in his eyes,
And his husky voice grew clear,
As he said, "It almost knocked me out,
But I matched that ribbon, dear."

—*The Clothier and Furnisher.*

DOING TWO THINGS AT ONCE.

Pyrenean Peasant Girls Who Are Always at Work.

WATCHING THE SHEEP AND KNITTING.

Well Trained Sheep Dogs Which Are Relied Upon.

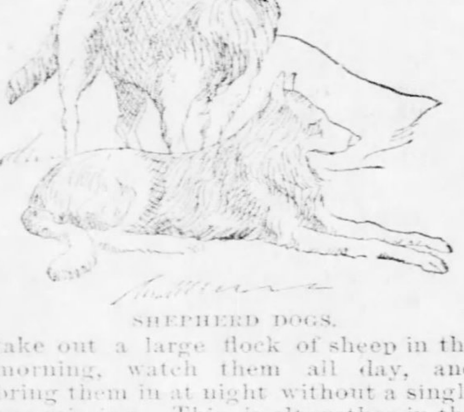
WILL ATTEND TO FLOCKS THEMSELVES.

It would be considered almost as great a phenomenon in this country to see a child engaged in doing two kinds of labor at the same time, as it was in the days of Queen Elizabeth to find a monarch capable of dictating two letters at the same time. But it is not so in France or Germany. There children will take care of the house, keep an eye on the baby and prepare a dinner at the same time, and without making any ado about it, either.

In the illustration accompanying this article, a specimen of the double task is seen. The little Pyrenean peasant girl is counting the stitches of her knitting and at the same time watching a flock of sheep feeding in the valley at her feet. We know what fine and beautiful yarn she is making into stockings for market, for the well-kept Pyrenean flock has furnished the wool. It is of this soft, light wool, the goods known as "barege" is made, the watering place town of Bareges, in the Pyrenees, giving it the name. The usual companion of the shepherd girl or boy, the faithful sheep-dog, is with the girl, and she sends him to bring back straying members of the flock, rather than leave her knitting to go herself and fetch him.

SHEPHERD GIRL.

Sometimes the dog goes alone with the flock, driving them before him, and nipping the legs of unruly sheep to remind them that he is master. There seems to be a code of unwritten laws which these sheepdogs inherit with their pedigrees. They know every sheep of their own flocks, and will drive out intruders. They will not "chum" with other dogs when on duty. They will look after weakly or straggling lambs, going back after them and driving them with care and patience until they bring them home. Often they are the sole watchers of a flock, and a pair of dogs will take out a large flock of sheep in the morning, watch them all day, and bring them in at night without a single one missing. This is altogether in the line of faithful duty, as dogs seek company and dislike solitude. Nor are they fond of the flocks they guard as a general thing. The dog does not care for sheep as he does for horses, between whom and himself is often a close companionship; so that his task of caring for an unruly flock becomes almost heroic in the light of a compulsory duty faithfully performed.



SHEPHERD DOGS.

The two dogs whose portraits are here presented were night-guardians of a fold, and their somber, monotonous cries of warning could be heard far down in the vale of Campan, and very drearily they sounded in the ears of sleeping travelers.

SORRY THEY TALKED.

Awkward Predicament of Two Young Ladies at a Reception.

Detroit Free Press.

Never be the first one at a party if you can help it. A couple of young ladies who were apparently the first to arrive at a ball given at a country house, found the dressing room unoccupied except by a young girl who was sitting by the open fire.

"Help me off with my wraps," said one of the young ladies, and the girl did as she was bid.

"Now unbutton my shoes and put my slippers on," she continued, holding out her foot. Then she said to her friend:

"It's your turn next. Oh, do you suppose Senator H—— and his daughter will be here? I'm just dying to see her. They say she is the greatest catch out. I do wonder what she'll wear?"

"Oh, she'll look like a fright," said her friend, "debutantes always do. You know she is just out, and is doing the girlie-girlie act. I'd rather know the papa. He has a mint of money and is a widower into the bargain. If your slippers and gloves are on she can do mine."

"Excuse me, ladies," said the "she" intimated, "but I must go now, but I will see that you will have a dressing maid," and they were left alone.

"Good gracious! Who do you suppose she was?"

"Oh, some visitor in the house—nobody of any consequence;" then as a servant entered, "Who was that person who just left the room?"

"Senator H——'s daughter; was the stunning reply; "They are guests here."

The chagrin of the two girls can only be imagined.

BRIGANDAGE IN ITALY.

A Baron Captured and an Immense Ransom Demanded.

London Times.

Three days ago the Baron Antonio Spitaleiri, a well-known Catanian gentleman, rode out to an estate of his called San Todoro, lying between the communes of Paterno and Centolupe. Not wishing to spend the night on his own lands, which were malarious, he with his young son asked the hospitality of a neighbor living at a villa called Polera, the Baronessa Ciancio. The next morning at 8 o'clock the baron mounted his horse to go again to his estate, accompanied by four attendants, but leaving his son with the lady of the house at Polera.

Scarcely, however, had he gone a few yards than he was suddenly surrounded by six brigands mounted on fine horses and armed with Wetterli rifles. His four attendants were bound, seized and carried off. The baron himself having no money upon him was taken back to Polera. His young son, seeing him from the window approach thus bound and captive, fired on the robbers, who replied with five shots, none of which did more, happily, than to scorch the boy's hair. Meanwhile Mme. Ciancio, running to the window, called to the men to know what they would take to leave the baron free. They replied 50,000 francs, and she threw the sum to them in bank notes, and on getting it they clamored for more, beat in the doors of the villa (or castle), menaced and bound the servants and two held daggers to the throats of the lady and the youth, while others ransacked all the cabinets, cupboards and wardrobes in the house, succeeding in finding in all 110,000 francs more. They stayed eight hours, drank champagne and smoked the cigars of their prisoners. As comble d'honeur they kissed the baron's young son, saying: "You are so handsome it would have been a pity to kill you." And then there are people who say that romance is dead in Italy!

THE DIAGRAM MAN.

LILLIAN DISMISSED GEORGE WITH GREAT SCORN.

He Had Been Put to the Test and Failed.

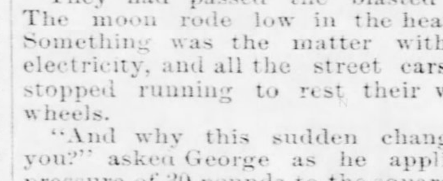
Written for The Post.

"Must we part?"

George Rivington's voice had a sky blue tenderness in it as he made the inquiry, and he gasped in such a manner as would have proved to an anatomist that his heart-strings were vibrating like a barbed wire fence in a Montana blizzard.

"We must, and forever!"

It was the cold, calculating voice of Lillian Montrose, the petted daughter of Judge Montrose, and they were approaching her father's mansion, according to the following diagram:



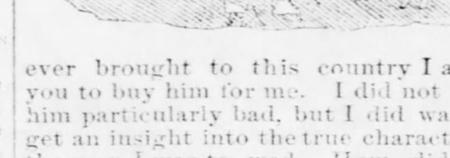
They had passed the blasted oak. The moon rode low in the heavens. Something was the matter with the electricity, and all the street cars had stopped running to rest their weary wheels.

"And why this sudden change in you?" asked George as he applied a pressure of 30 pounds to the square foot to still his beating heart.

"It is not a sudden change. I have been changing for 17 long and weary years. Do you remember the day you refused to buy me a kangaroo? It was the third day of January, 1876, at four minutes past 3 in the afternoon. You may have forgotten, but Lillian Montrose never forgets! Your refusal set me to thinking. If you could refuse me a young kangaroo, could you not also refuse me other things?"

George Rivington trembled like the guilty wretch he was, and after a moment the fair girl continued:

"I gave you the benefit of the doubt on the kangaroo and had almost forgiven you when the 18th of June, 1882, arrived. On that day I put your alleged love to another test. You escorted me to Adam Forepaugh's monster aggregation of living wonders, and as we stood before the largest elephant



ever brought to this country I asked you to buy him for me. I did not want him particularly bad, but I did want to get an insight into the true character of the man I was to wed. How did the test result?"

George Rivington groaned in despair, and his craven spirit would not permit him to fall dead at her feet.

"I should have broken with you then," continued Lillian after looking upon him with contempt, "but I am naturally tender-hearted and forgiving. I determined to give you one more chance to prove yourself worthy of a Montrose. The test was made an hour since. You failed, as before. Now we separate forever, and I tear your image from my heart!"

"But, Lillian, you"——

"Sir! Do you wish me to ring for the ambulance?"

"But can't I"——

"No, sir! The test has been made. I asked you what you thought of a girl who could kick a globe off a chandelier 6 feet 6 from the floor, and you unhesitatingly replied that she was no gentleman. That is one of my chief amusements at home, and my father buys glass globes at wholesale and encourages me in the healthful exercise. Farewell forever!"

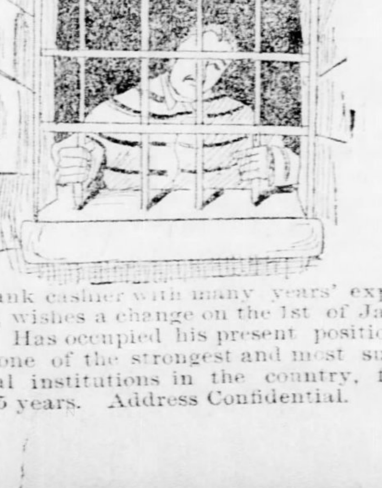
"I did not mean—"

She blew a silver whistle to summon the police, and he fled—fled into the dark and silent night with woe and despair in his heart, and they never met again in life. A week later he met his death in a corn shelling machine, but as she gazed down upon his dead face she did not reproach herself. She had done right not to link her fate with such a deep-dyed horse thief and perjurer.

M. Quad.

Wants a Change.

From Puck.



A bank cashier with many years' experience, wishes a change on the 1st of January. Has occupied his present position, with one of the strongest and most substantial institutions in the country, for over 15 years. Address Confidential.

COZY CORNERS IN HOMES.

Two Pretty Nooks Near the Fireside Illustrated.

SOME GOOD HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

Beautiful and Artistic Things Made at Home.

EASY TO MAKE THE HOUSE ATTRACTIVE

With the exchange of winter curtains for those that have been used during the summer, and the prospect of social gatherings as the Christmas season comes round, many persons decide to renovate and decorate their drawing rooms so as to give brightness and a cheerful aspect to anything that has become dusty or faded during the summer days.

In the charming corner here illustrated is an upright piano, draped according to modern ideas, and below is a diagram explaining the methods employed to produce the effect.

A DRAPED PIANO.

A piece of furniture buckram cut to the size of the back of the piano should form the foundation on which to pleat the silk.

The material required for a piano 50 inches high and 53 wide (which is an ordinary size), if plaited pongee silk be used, would be 9 yards of 27-inch width; 2 lengths, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards long, must be joined by the selvage, and two yards for the highest point, leaving an equal distance from each end. For the top either Roman satin embroidered or brocaded furniture satin, 1 yard in width and $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards long; $8\frac{1}{4}$ yards of fringe, 2 yards lace or fringe, as preferred, for the back upper drapery.

If the piano drapery were needed for a ballroom, and not for permanent use, the draperies might be of art muslin, or of cotton crepon in two colors.

A Moorish corner, such as is shown in the second illustration, is particularly appropriate for a smoking room, and may be screened or portiered off from the end of the hall. The colors employed are dull reds and blues, and the small table, with its pots of ferns, the hanging lamps, calculated to diffuse a dim light and therefore to invite repose or converse, help to carry out the unique idea. The expense to a clever woman of a corner of this kind is not great. It is a matter of picking up a bit here and there at the shops and of recognizing possibilities in every artistic fabric and bit of fret work. House decorators now carry out these schemes to a degree of perfection unsurpassed, but it is a question if the work of the artisan is always as satisfactory to the home woman as the triumphs to which she herself attains through studying the methods from original drawings.—*New York Recorder.*

A MOORISH CORNER.

UNCLE JACK'S GREAT RUN.

Tell the story? You know it all,
'Twas eighty-something—in the fall.
Nothing to nothing was the score,
Till at last we had only five minutes more.
"Steady, boys!" was the captain's cry.
And we lined up, ready to do or die.
"Fifteen—twelve!" the signal came,
And 'twas mine to win or lose the game.

Teddy, the "half-back," passed the ball
To me, and he almost let it fall;
But I gripped it, and the line gaped wide
As our rushers flung their men aside.
Then, in the twinkling of an eye,
I saw their "tackle" rushing by
To block the gap.
I made a bend,
And like a flash went round the end.
Their "end rush" grabbed, but I wriggled free,
And away I went—two after me—
For their goal. A good half mile it seemed.
I heard faint cheering as if I dreamed.
I dodged their "back," and I crossed the line,
I fell on the ball!—The game was mine!

That's all. What?—Yes, there was one thing more.
You've all heard the story told before.
You know that my chum's sister came
To see the great Thanksgiving game.
Her eyes and the ribbon she wore were blue,
And I won the game—and Aunt Neily, too.

—*Tudor Jones in St. Nicholas.*

THE ETERNAL BALANCE.

Wealth helps some people; doubt it not a bit,
And splices out the lack of mother wit;
Five thousand dollars' schooling is a joy,
A godsend to a fifty-dollar boy;
Although some little girl with chic and vim,
May take the prize and waltz right over him,
Thou shalt not fret—heaven portions out our joys;
God swings all things in perfect equipoise.

—*James B. Wiggin in Boston Transcript.*

A POET'S PASSION

BY LEON MEAD.

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The old concierge introduced him to me one afternoon, and invited me to call upon him. His talk and manners impressed me with the idea that he was an original character, and I decided to patronize him. I had taken room in this lively neighborhood of the Latin quarter for a short time, in order to observe student types, and Jean Renaud pleased me. I called upon him two days after our first meeting, his rooms being one flight of stairs below my own.

As I entered his artistically decorated chamber, he threw aside his cigar and advanced toward me with extended hand. He evidently was in the act of making his toilet, for he was only half dressed. I quickly apologized for the inopportunity of my visit, and was about to withdraw, when he seized me gently by the arm and conducted me to a chair, saying I was welcome at any time.

He informed me that he was preparing to call upon a young lady, who lived "on the other side of the river," but he had plenty of time, and I must remain until he was quite ready, which would take another hour.

I never met with a more accomplished man of the world than Jean Renaud, but you will have more of him as my story progresses. While he was chatting away agreeably on divers casual themes my attention became fixed on his shirt, his coat and vest being off. Observing that I was gazing at them he came a little closer to me and said: "I see you are interested in my shirt; odd, isn't it?"

I remarked, with no little wonder, that it was, for I saw verses in different colors, stamped all over the bosom and sleeves.

"I'm a poet, you know," he continued, "and I have published some of my best work in this way. "It's very convenient to have a verse of your own that you cannot recall printed on your cuffs in this artistic form. You see, this ordinarily passes for a figured cambric shirt—until I call attention to the fact that it isn't."

I felt a droll impulse to laugh outright, which I did. Jean Renaud seemed offended at my laughter, and I promptly subdued it.

"Read this poem, and then laugh," he said, standing close beside me and pointing to a poem entitled "Andromeda," in the center of his bosom. The lines were by no means wanting in poetic fire. I complimented him on his genius, and soon he seemed to forget the offense created by my laughter. He leisurly donned his collar, which was covered with verses, and then buttoned on his cuffs, also verse-dotted, talking meanwhile of his many creations; for, according to his own admission, he was a prolific bard.

The hour which he had intimated was to be the limit of my stay was up before I knew it—so entertaining had been Jean Renaud. But he had not become so absorbed in what he was saying as to be unaware of the exact time.

"Now I must be going," he said with the utmost civility. "You will excuse me under the circumstances, I am certain. Monsieur Glenwood, you must call on me often. We shall be the best of friends, *n'est-ce-pas?*"

"I see no reason why we shouldn't," I answered, laconically, and so we parted—he to make his call and I to take a stroll through the Jardin du Luxembourg.

Jean Renaud and I became fast friends. We were opposites in temperament, though many of our tastes were identical. In the exchage of confidence that passed between us, I learned that he had some genuine patrician blood in his veins from the maternal stock. His family estate, located between Melun and Fontainebleau, yielded him an annuity of 60,000 francs, and having no one dependent on him his temporal condition entailed upon him no anxiety.

Jean was an orphan. His only sister, Antoinette, shortly after the death of the father had married a French colonel now stationed at Algiers. She had received by her father's will—the mother being dead—the bulk of the personal property; while Jean had inherited the paternal estate, which was an equable division.

Since the death of his father, who had made his fortune on the Paris bourse, Jean had been living a gay existence, but he had always lived well within his income; riches had not turned his head. He was now 32, tall, slender, with a bronzed complexion due to the climate of Algiers, where he had lived as his sister's guest for 18 months. For the rest, his black eyes and wavy black hair, and the contour of his rather angular face, readily proclaimed him a Frenchman. His figure was elegant, both as to form and carriage, save when, in his intense poetic moods, he affected the careless, slouching movements of a Bohemian. His face was scarcely attractive, except in moments when argumentative excitement brought a sparkle into his eye and a flush into his usually pale cheeks.

There was a peculiar charm in his smile, which disclosed his evenly-shaped white teeth. He was a fluent linguist, speaking English with barely a soupcon of accent.

Certainly Jean Renaud was eccentric; but to me he was not obtrusively so. A strong individuality characterized everything he did. He acted largely on impulse; but nevertheless, if occasion called for it, he was ready with some reason or justification of his conduct. He was as many-sided and emotional as a woman, and quite as obstinate at times.

Of a Saturday night he would drag me to the Nouveau Cirque, on the rue St. Honore, or to a cafe chantant—perhaps the Alcazar, in the faubough Poissonniere—and afterwards to a restaurant for a bird and a bottle. Then on the morrow he might be filled with that morbid piety which some people display on Sabbath days. He would declare it to be our duty to attend early mass in Notre Dame, or, as he sometimes urged, in the temple of the common people, Saint Sulpice. After service he would pack me off in a voiture to the cemetery of Montmartre, where he would point out the graves and tombs of distinguished poets, musicians and painters; often uttering a mournful monologue concerning each defunct celebrity. Then in all probability on the way home he would visit the morgue, to see what assassinated, drowned, or killed persons were exposed to curious public view. Returning to his apartments, there was no such thing as my leaving him, unless perchance he was seized with divine afflatus. which seldom happened on Sundays; and, being interested in this man, who with all his caprices was a magnificent companion, I had little or no wish to wander off by myself.

Sometimes after sundown on holy days, Jean's peculiar piety would relax suddenly, and frivolities galore suggested themselves to the apostate. His favorite recreation was to pilot me into a haunt on the rue Voltaire, not far from our lodgings, much frequented by students and Bohemians. It was called the Cafe Gambetta, because that flamboyant and somewhat misdirected genius had once honored the establishment with his presence for an entire evening. None but men of supposed tremendous intellect and professional promise were allowed in the place, though the only effective passport to the inner circle was seedy raiment and a duly manifested bravado of egotism. Consequently Jean was careful to see that for these occasions I was befittingly arrayed in one of his cast-off thread-bare suits which he had spared for the purpose. His own attire was in that delicate state of shabby uncertainty where a friendly tussle even in his own physical favour—would have almost denuded him. Everything we wore, barring our respective underwear, was old and tattered, not to say greasy. But we were always received by that non-conventional coterie with acclaim.

At that period my shock of long blonde hair, tinged with grey threads, gave me—if you will allow me to say it—a literary air. As for Jean Renaud—they all knew him. How many times had his aggressive powers of discussion and expedience of suggestion convinced the Behemians of his indispensability in their midst—where money, even with Jean and myself, seemed so unknown a quantity. How eager were the 30 or more eyes to note any intention of liberality on the part of some one still possessed of a few francs. Or with what dependent interest did they listen to some bold spirit who was openly threatening "to hang up the establishment" for the next round of *vin ordinaire*.

Jean always directed me to distribute an even 2 francs in centimes through my various pockets, which request he implicitly complied with himself. Ergo we could plead to being "hard up" as well as the next man, who probably really was. No one in this highly confidential, though somewhat hilarious, circle, knew Jean as a man above desperate alternatives to obtain a breakfast or a dinner, though one man present had seen him once in his dress suit, but having accosted him had gone up the avenue satisfied that Jean Renaud was not Jean Renaud, but another—a double—in short, the Prince Motilla of Spain.

* * * * * *

Jean had always been secretive concerning the young lady whom he went so often to see across the river; but one day he volunteered to confess his fears that his suit—for his intentions were serious—was not progressing so favorably as he would have it.

"You see," he declared, "she is bent upon becoming an artist. I never saw such a unique woman, Glenwood. I will make a clean breast of it. She is a countrywoman of yours."

"Indeed."

"Yes. She hails from Chicago."

I gave a start. Chicago is my birthplace. Some all too tender memories to me hover about that much-maligned city.

"Let me try to describe Adele Hargrift," continued Jean; but I interrupted him with an exclamation of consternation that some people would have considered blasphemous. Adele Hargrift! Why should he try to describe her to me? I knew her. Five long years before she had been my betrothed. Yes, five long years. She was a petted darling of society then—the daughter of a wealthy railroad magnate. I was a poor civil engineer, with only alleged prospects of a brilliant career ahead. In spite of my self-acknowledged poverty Adele had given me her hand. But, alack! we had a simple lover's quarrel which a simple word of concession on the part of either would have patched up. But pride made us both stubborn, and we became estranged. Soon afterward I went to Mexico to do some surveying for that government. At the end of a year my services were no longer required. As I had no other more definite aim at the time I cast my fortunes with a bright but adventurous young fellow by the name of Tobias Shirley, who was daft on discovering something in the way of a rich mineral deposit in the northern mountains. Tobias was a Yale man. He had tried his speculative mettle and small paternal legacy in Wall street—to the total dissolution of the legacy. Since then he had drifted and kicked about the world up to the time when I met him in the City of Mexico. Being near of an age, and discovering that we possessed tastes in common, we naturally agreed to like each other; for it is ever so lonesome in the City of Mexico without a friend—a friend, I mean who does not employ you or whom you do not employ. However, for the matter of that, Tobias had several traits that one could not help liking, and this being the case one could not helping liking Tobias.

We set forth on our journey on the 15th day of May. Five weeks afterwards we made a discovery, that is to say, with all becoming modesty, I did. We were in the deep declivity of a giant peak, or, in other words, in the crater of an exhausted volcano. After making an extended examination I was ready to make a thousand affidavits that the uncanny-looking walls of the used-up volcano enclosed a deep quarry of precious onyx. When I so informed Tobias, who in truth was anything but a geologist of even the most primitive kind (though, of course, he must have answered more or less correctly some questions at Yale, pertinent to the "Story of the Rocks"), he fairly leaped with jubilation. We went back to the City of Mexico in hot haste, organised a company, and four months later the "Excelsior Onyx Mines" were in operation. There was comparatively little trouble in introducing our onyx on the market, for it was of a superior quality. In three years I was a millionaire and sold out my interest in the mines to Tobias, who wanted to make two millions—or more. Returning to Chicago, one of the first things told me was that Adele Hargrift's father had failed in business, and that she herself had gone abroad on a limited stipend, furnished by a maternal uncle, to study art. I still loved Adele Hargrift, and after learning of the misfortunes of her family, I experienced a great longing to see her again. A year later I had come to Paris, where I knew she was sojourning, but as yet I had made no special effort to find her. So my motion may be realized when Jean Renaud mentioned her name.

"What on earth ails you?" asked Jean, in adversion to my exclamation."

"Only a twinge of sciatica," I explained, with a farcical attempt to imitate a sudden victim of that dread ailment.

"Too bad," said my companion. "Let me call the doctor."

"No thank you, the pain will vanish in a moment."

Jean resumed. His description of Adele Hargrift did not make her out a day older than when I had said a cold adieu to her five years before. Jean's eloquent eulogy of my whilom fiancee set my blood boiling. It was all I could do not to furiously demand her present address, that I might fly to her and call her my own. Yes, my own; for she could never become the wife of Jean Renaud, according to my heart's jealous prophecy. How almost abnormally cool and collected some men can appear when the vital currents of their being are surging in the wildest? Such was my exterior calm at that instant, that I said to Jean Renaud, with every sign of a mad devil's friendliness:

"Jean, I should like to meet your fair divinity. Where does she live?"

"Fifty-five Avenue Marceau," said Jean, unsuspiciously. "You shall come with me to-morrow to see her. But you must keep your eyes open—and tell me afterward if you think I have a shred of hope to cling to."

II.

From that moment Jean Renaud ceased to interest me in the way he had previously done. I came to look upon him as an interloper—a poacher on my preserves. But three days later, as though we were still the bosom friends we had been, Jean and I went to call on Adele Hargrift. I shall never forget the instant she saw and recognized me. She came as near fainting away as any woman ever did or could, and I stood like a confused school boy, able to offer neither relief nor sympathy. Jean suggested cold water on her forehead and a glass of cognac and rang for a servant. The remedies Jean had proposed seemed of avail, for Adele soon broke away from the thraldom of her faint, which she explained was due to exacting work in the *atelier* of her teacher during the morning, without a scrap of food.

"You should not work without eating, Miss Hargrift," I managed to philosophise, being conscious as I uttered the words that I could not remember the time before when I had been constrained to call her Miss Hargrift.

At my remark she pulled herself together, and, with a little air of her own, said: "As a rule, I obey the calls of the inner man, or, as I suppose I should say in my case, the inner woman. To-day Monsieur Durget had a particularly interesting figure of his for me to copy in oil, and probably I lingered over it too long for my own physical good."

"My friend, Glenwood, is not only from your country," put in Jean Renaud, "but from your own city—Chicago."

"How strange!" said Adele Hargrift, her radiant smile giving the lie to her fluttering eyelids. Then he added: "but the world is not so large after all."

"Perhaps you know each other when you were little," suggested Jean," "before the city of Chicago grew to be so enormous."

"Perhaps," caught up Adele in a quick combative way, "but should you think it probable? You have never been in America you know, Monsieur Renaud."

"Quite true, Mademoiselle," responded Jean, thoughtfully. "It was only a little fancy, nothing more. Excuse my haste in showing it to you, but my latest poem is done in English." With these words Jean Renaud produced his silk hat, which he went for in the vestibule, and handed it, top downward to Adele. The latter looked into it for a moment, and motioning me to look also, I stepped behind her, and, with her permission, peered over her shoulder, while in a clear, unwavering voice she read the following lines, stamped in the silk hat:

A PROMISE.

Could I speak thro' the lips of the rose,
Sweet things I'd disclose.
Quite as rare as its leaves ere they fold
Up the wings of their fragrance untold,
Sweet things I'd disclose
Could I speak thro' the lips of the rose.

Perhaps from my dust will arise
A rose that is lovely and fair;
Oh, spirit of mine, guard the prize,
And think of my fanciful pray'r.
If then thou canst utter a word,
Speak loud that thy voice may be heard,
For I shall such sweet things disclose
As I speak thro' the lips of the rose.

Adele complimented the lines, but not profusely. My presence was disconcerting her, though I endeavored to be nothing more than politely casual in my demeanor and words. Presently, unable to witness her discomfiture longer, I proposed to go to Jean, who assented.

"What do you think of her?" asked my companion as we were riding homeward through the Champs Elysees.

"She seems very agreeable. Her charms are many, I commented in a half abstracted manner.

"She knows I am in love with her," continued Jean, "but I cannot perceive that my affection is reciprocated!"

It was far from my liking to discuss the subject, though it seemed to be Jean's greatest wish to prolong it. But I treated his raptures with a civil silence.

On the following day I left Jean on pretence of having business to transact with my bankers in the Rue Scribe. As a matter of fact, I instructed the cocher to drive me direct to 55 Avenue Marceau. Adele Hargrift received me. Neither of us could dissemble in the least—now that Jean Renaud was not with us. How uncalled for and foolish seemed our lovers' quarrel as we reverted to it! Time had made charitable her memory of me as it had my memory of her. Our souls were drawn together by those indescribable ties of love which had never really been served. I again offered her my name, with it this time a fortune. She blanched as with dread lest I was mocking her. Disabused of this, she urged that she could not give me an answer at once. She also acknowledged the plight of being adored by Jean Renaud, in whom she felt an interest, but no love. I assured her that I should tell Jean all about our previous relations and inform him that in the future he would be pursuing a forlorn hope if he persisted in paying her any more attentions. That very night I revealed the situation of affairs to Jean, trying not to be cruel in my candor; but my words cut deep into the poor fellow's heart. Without a word he rose and left the room. As he opened the door I saw tears in his eyes.

Three hours of careful deliberation decided me in leaving my apartments on the following morning for good, and to that end I packed up my personal effects and belongings before retiring. The next day I went to the Hotel Binda, where I had previously sojourned, after inditing a note to Jean and leaving it with the old concierge to deliver to him. In it I affirmed my innocence of my intention to wrong him, or to stand in the way of his winning Adele's hand. But he must now perceive how futile was such an ambition on his part. The note contained little else in addition, save a few friendly words of farewell.

A week later, Adele Hargrift and I were privately married in the American Presbyterian chapel in the Rue de Berry.

Our honeymoon was spent at Nice, and subsequently we lived for several months in Vienna. Finally we made an extended trip through Norway and Sweden, Adele meantime adding some delightful etchings to her portfolio. We passed the following winter on the Isle of Jersey.

Adele and I had been man and wife just two years when we found ourselves once more in Paris, for a brief stay before sailing for America.

At the very moment of our arrival in the Guard du Nord I experienced a sickening depression of spirits—so closely and so uncomfortable were my thoughts of Paris and of Jean Renaud associated. I wondered what had become of him. By mutual consent his name, since our marriage, had never crossed our lips. I now shuddered in fear, which alas! was in reality a true presentiment, as the fiacre bowled along through familiar streets and boulevards toward the hotel, lest I should see his apparition—a wasted, gaunt, pathetic, but still breathing caricature of his former self.

On the second day after reaching "the gay city" I found some excuse to absent myself for a few hours, though it was difficult to mislead Adele's intuitions. I was convinced as I left her that she had divined my object; but she did not seem at all unwilling to let me go. Half an hour later I was grasping the hand of the old concierge in the rue Fountaine. He was unmistakably glad to see me. He evidently remembered that I never had handed him a niggardly pomboire. And Jean Renaud: What of him?

"Mon Dieu!" exclaimed the honest Andoche, with a terrible shrug of the shoulders, followed by a significant touch of his forehead with his finger and a few rapid negative shakes of his head; "he has gone completely to pieces! Yes, Monsieur Jean is done for—mentally. Soon after you went away, monsieur—two years ago, that is, now—he began going to the bad. Such carousings as he had in his rooms you never heard of. Oh, but didn't his money fly! There was no one to restrain him, you know, but myself. However, I did not have much time for that sort of work, as Monsieur Glenwood must know. It is all that one poor man, with asthma like myself, can do to look after Monsieur Bernard's building, without giving the tenants points as to how they should manage themselves. Well, Monsieur Jean grew worse and worse. He ordered case after case of expensive wines, but only his old confreres and the grisettes consumed it. Monsieur Jean would only take absinthe, but he did take that without limit, and you know how that corrodes a young man's stomach and poisons his brains. For an old man like me a little absinthe now and then warms up the cockles of his heart and reminds him of a good anecdote of his boyhood; but it is no beverage for a young man, and I told Jean so more than once. But he would only say, 'mind your own concerns, good Andoche, and leave your superiors alone. Order me another case of the fluid you would have reserved for your own selfish pleasure, you sly old wretch!' That is the way he would go on when I tried to reprove him"

"But what has become of Jean?" I interrupted.

"He stayed in this house up to about a year ago," responded the old man in his wheezy voice. "Then creditors began to come around and bother him. I myself had been unable to collect three months' rent from him that was due to Monsier Bernard. Jean had been gambling right along to his own disadvantage; for the absinthe destroyed his wits. They say he raised money on his family estate to pay off debts of honor. Being a gentleman, Jean paid those, no matter how much he owed the wine seller, the restaurateur, and the landlord. Then he fell sick, and was in bed for a month. I myself paid his doctor's bill, and took a painting and a trunk containing fancy underwear for security. When he was able to get up he looked the picture of despair. One morning he hobbled downstairs and came into my quarters. My wife made him a cup of coffee, which he said tasted better than anything he had ever swallowed. 'I am going now,' he said, 'and Androche, if you ever want to see me again, you will find me in the fir forest at Melun, that once belonged to my father—and afterward to me. You dear old rascal, don't use absinthe in any form. Then he tottered out, and he has never been here since. This is all, Monsieur Glenwood, I can tell you; except that the other day the *Figaro* stated that the new gamekeeper of the old Renaud estate had made a singular discovery. While in the deepest part of the forest that covers the southern portion of the manor, he saw on many of the trees verses cut in the bark, with only the initials underneath—J. R. That is all I know, Monsieur Glenwood. My wife just says my humble luncheon is ready. Will you not partake?"

Thanking him for his invitation, I returned to my hotel and asked Adele if she would not like to make a visit on the morrow to the famous old town of Melun. The question piqued her curiosity; but she did not ask the wherefore of the trip—only saying she should be pleased to take it.

At noon on the following day we stood on the outskirts of the dark green forest. To the northward stretched the well-kept estate, with its trim greenhouses and horticultural gardens, of the late M. Renaud. We were on the verge of a dense shadow of thickly-growing firs, pines and other less kindred trees. An impulse, as strong as the passion for absinthe to Jean Renaud, tempted me into those mysterious shades. I led my wife gradually theace, yet with a firmness that my Adele at that time could not account for, but tolerated in wifely faith. We had proceeded perhaps 300 yards when we were suddenly confronted with a dark, sluggish canal—suggesting the outlines, if not the character otherwise, of a feudal moat. Our progress was arrested, and Adele, surrendering to her latent superstitions, for the first time manifested so far as I knew her, suggested, with all signs of earnestness, a retreat to a less ghoulish environment. I was about to yield to her proposition, when my eyes beheld, darting from behind a fantastically gnarled oak, a figure clad meagerly in the skins of animals that I did not at the time know abounded in that forest. But his face—wild with the inroads of dissipation and disease—white as the chalk cliffs of Dover—could I fail to recognize it? At the same moment he recognized us both. I shall not attempt to describe him. His sudden appearance turned my blood to ice, my heart to stone. Fortunately, Adele was looking northward toward the open country. I stood aghast. He riveted his sunken eyes full upon me, with never a glance at the woman beside me. Then he smiled, threw up his bare arms, the motion of his body making his long whitened hair to flow in weird fashion over his unclad shoulders, next he uttered the most inhuman and unearthly scream that man ever uttered, and fled behind the great oak whose roots rambled along the exterior of the ground, instead of developing normally in mother earth; seeming a malicious octopus intent on spreading its tenacles merely for human destruction. The sound of Jean Renaud's shriek nearly tumbled my wife over with alarm.

"A screech owl," I temporised instantly, "the station master told me these horrid birds throng the forest," I added, to sooth her; and very soon she believed the sound might have proceeded only from the monster suggested.

Having seen Jean Renaud, I did not care to go a step further into that gruesome wood—not even had there been no black ditch to impede my onward way. I now shared Adele's wish to get back into the open country. That madman's face, which my wife happily had not seen! And yet, had I been able to stretch my hand across the old moat and to have said to Jean: "Come back to Paris and be a poet. We shall appreciate you better this time." Ah, how could I do that? And how could Jean? My wife stood there shivering. Jean had appeared in the negligee of a madman-hermit. Why should I not extricate Adele from this wretched labyrinth? With all sorts of desolate misgivings I tried to guide Adele out of that hideously suggestive forest. But oh, hopelessly we staggered through underbrush; how often we found it necessary to penetrate tangled briars; how slow, indeed, was our progress. The wonder was how we had ever proceeded so far into this sunless world. En route I stumbled up against a solitary beech tree, half dead with the desire of getting my Adele out of the jungle, when I spied, cut in the trunk, evidently with a jack knife, a couplet which rendered into English would read as follows:

"I put my fullest trust
In things that crawl in dust."—J. R.

Fortunately for us, the beech tree stood near the outskirts of the forest. Soon afterward Adele and I emerged from that nocuous gloom into the pearly radiance of a French landscape.

* * * * * * * *

Some six years later, after I had settled down as an architect in Chicago, I wrote to the mayor of Melun regarding Jean Renaud. The mayor's answer was brief and to the point. It read thus:

"MELUN, April —, 18—.

"M. Joseph Glenwood.

"MY DEAR SIR—Yours received. Two years ago, the skeleton of a human body was found in the hollow trunk of an aged oak tree in the forest of Melun, otherwise still called Banker Renaud's estate, though it now belongs to M. Sorel. Only one thing identified the remains, and that was the picture of Jean Renaud himself in a gold-chased locket suspended round the neck. On the opposite side of the locket was a bit of paper folded up into a square. On it was written in the chirography of Jean Renaud—whose name was signed beneath them—these words: 'I am the man who would love forever the American girl named Adele Hargrift. But a demon fate forbids it. In consequence, absinthe and madness are my portion. Adele will never know my passion. Glenwood, as the victor over my heart's choice, will probably be unrelenting in his strictures of me. Only the world, and after that, God Himself shall judge."

Adele, who never knew I wrote the mayor of Melun, has never seen his reply to me, nor have I ever told her that he wrote. I tore the letter into fragments and threw them into the waste basket.

[THE END.]

NEXT WEEK:

A TWELFTH NIGHT TRAGEDY,

By ALYS PHILPOTT,

Author of "Her Little Episodes," "A Bunch of Violets," &c.

ORIGIN OF EUREKA.

Archimedes Is the First Person Who Exclaimed It.

Detroit Free Press.

Eureka is from a Greek work meaning "I have found it." Archimedes was consulted by Hiero, king of Syracuse, in regard to a gold crown suspected of being alloyed with silver. How was the fraud, if any, to be detected? The mathematician pondered over the matter, and was still pondering, well-nigh hopeless of a solution, when he got into his bath. The bath was full and overflowed. Then the thought occurred to him. Exactly as much water must overflow as was equal in volume to the size of the body. Quick as lightning came another thought. If he put the crown into a vessel of water and weighed the overflow, then put into the water a piece of pure gold weighing exactly as much as the crown, the overflow should weigh exactly as much in one case as in the other, provided the crown was pure. Electrified by the thought, he leaped from the bath and ran through the streets shouting: "Eureka! Eureka!" This test proved that the smith had, in fact, cheated the king. The cry is now familiarly used as an exclamation of triumph at a discovery or supposed discovery. It is the motto of the State of California, in allusion to the discovery of gold there.

A Natural Conclusion.

From Puck.

"Muchee big Injun must live there—take many scalps. Ugh! ugh!"

ACTRESSES AS RICH WIVES.

Several of Them Who Have Married Quite Well.

THE ROMANCE OF VIRGINIA DREHER.

Mr. Postlethwaite Followed Her From England.

MRS. GRISWOLD WAS WEDDED QUIETLY.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—In England they make a tremendous fuss when a Belle Bilton, a Dolly Tester or a Connie Gilcurist marries an impoverished and desolate lordling. But in the entire history of the stage there is no parallel to the marriage of an actress who had nothing save beauty, talent and virtue to win the heart of a young gentleman whose income is nearly $1,000,000 a year. The case of Edith Kingdon, however, is unusual in this country only through the enormous wealth of her husband. A great many of our actresses have married rich men and in no instance has the talented wife been compelled, as the countess of Clancarty was, to support her idle and dissipated husband. The most recent alliance between the stage and fashionable society, that of Bob Cutting and Minnie Seligman, does not promise much financial prosperity. But many actresses of the New York stage have married with great felicity in affection and income. One of the most notable examples of this fact was the marriage of Josephine Russell of Burton & Wallack's theater to John Hoey of Adams's express fame. Miss May Irwin of the burlesque and farce stage married well. So also did Phœbe Russell and May Fielding of Daly's, and Agnes Ethel is now the wealthy and fashionable Mrs. Randebush. Agnes Huntington's recent marriage to Paul Cravath was not brilliant in a financial way, but Mr. Cravath has earned much distinction in the law for so young a man and he will be a wealthy man before he dies. The only dower brought to the altar by Antonio de Navarro was love and a clean conscience, but Mary Anderson supplied his lack by contributing youth, beauty, genius and a neat little fortune of $500,000 which she had saved out of her earnings on the stage.

One of the most prosperous marriages ever made by an American actress has excited little attention from the newspapers. There was a great deal of interest in the matter at the time of its occurrence, but the wedding was witnessed by only a few personal friends in Chicago. For this reason not many people who meet Mrs. George F. Postlethwaite at the fashionable functions of New York society know that she used to be Miss Virginia Dreher of Daly's. The actress was a widow when she married this wealthy English stockbroker ann railroad magnate. Originally Miss Jennie Murphy of Louisville, she was married at an early age to Dr. Dreher, a physician of that city. Within a few years she was left a widow with one child and few resources. Mr. Norton, the Louisville manager, was a personal friend of her husband, and Mrs. Dreher, after turning over various projects for the support of her child, finally applied to him for a position on the stage. She had no experience in theatrical work, but Mr. Norton realized that the personal beauty, fine air and aristocratic appearance of the young widow possessed a positive value before the footlights. He engaged her at a modest salary for his theater. She immediately achieved a local reputation by her dignity, grace, comeliness and exquisite taste in dress.

Augustin Daly heard of the new beauty and employed her to play seconds to Miss Rehan. Virginia Dreher remained a favorite in Daly's theater for six years. Her statuesque height, ladylike manner, superb loveliness and entire lack of the assumption that has been an uncomfortable characteristic of the second ladies of this house ever since she left it, made her highly esteemed, not only by the audience, but by Miss Rehan and Mr. Daly. As the leading actress's understudy the young widow played Miss Rehan's parts when that lady was ill and gave general satisfaction to the manager and his patrons. When the company went to England and produced "Taming of the Shrew," Miss Dreher played her usual character of *Bianca*. The English critics praised her performance with a eulogy scarcely less enthusiastic than that which they bestowed on Miss Rehan's *Katharine*. Henri Labouchere dubbed her "The Beautiful American," and before long she was spoken of by that title. His curiosity tempted by this appellation, a young English stockbroker went to see "The Shrew" one night. The moment the peerless *Bianca* appeared on the stage he fell desperately in love with her. It was easier to do this than to meet the object of his affections. In England access to the theater is readily achieved, but Augustin Daly manages his theater abroad on the conservative manner by which it is directed at home, and one of his invariable principles is to permit no annoyance to his company.

Broker Postlethwaite knew no theatrical people, and Mr. Daly could not be approached by methods to which the London manager is generally open. So, at the conclusion of the English engagement, "The Beautiful American" sailed over the seas to New York quite ignorant of the devastation her charms had caused in a British bosom. An ordinary Englishman would have sighed over the affair and forgotten it in brandy and soda. But, as his name would imply, Mr. Postlethwaite is not an ordinary Englishman. He promptly closed up his business on the London 'change and set sail for America. Here he found Daly's still inaccessible except through the conventional box office. The Englishman went to the theater every night to mourn over the object of his adoration and to grieve that he could not meet her. He established himself prosperously in Wall street. Then he presented his letters of social introduction. One of the gentlemen whom he met in this way invited him to dinner.

"My wife," said he, "is going to have a few friends dine with us next Sunday evening. Come and join us."

Sunday came and with it Mr. Postlethwaite. When the Englishman was presented to his hostess and her guests his knees suddenly shook and his color grew ashen pale.

"Are you ill?" cried his friend. "Shall I send for a doctor?"

"No, no," murmured the stockbroker faintly, "but that lady,"—indicating by a blushing glance the beautiful creature who had just entered the parlor.

"Oh," laughed the host, "that's Miss Virginia Dreher. I will present you."

Mr. Postlethwaite did not have the felicity of taking the resplendent creature down to dinner, but some six months later he took her to the altar. Mrs. G. F. Postlethwaite and Mrs. George Gould live near each other on Murray Hill at present, and as they occupy the same social position they have agreeably cemented in fashionable prosperity the friendship begun years ago on the stage of Daly's theater.

One of the most elegant women in the upper circles of New York is Mrs. Daniel Paine Griswold. As the wife of a young gentleman who inherits not only a fortune but a name that is held in high honor by the more exclusive set, Mrs. Griswold holds an enviable social position. She is a very beautiful English blonde, with the pure golden hair, soft blue eyes and delicate complexion of her climate. When this superb creature enters the Patriarch's ball room or a dining hall in our aristocratic mansions she causes a sensation that is only rivaled by the appearance of young Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Mrs. Griswold has her gowns made by Felix, her diamonds are costly, her loveliness is universally conceded, and her wit is famous in a circle of society, which, to be frank, is generally dull. Yet this beautiful young woman began her experience of America by living in a cheap actor's hotel and for some time was in a quandary over the problem of settling the landlord's bill. Miss Annie Robe, accompanied by her mother, who was once famous on the English stage as Eliza Rugg, came to this country some 10 years ago. She was of theatrical parentage on both sides of the house. Her father was a scenic artist. Her mother was a celebrated *Rosalind* 30 years ago. The first performance that brought Madge Robertson (now Mrs. Kendal) to the attention of the critics was her assumption of *Celia* in support of Eliza Rugg's *Rosalind*. Miss Rugg married Scenic Artist Robe, and their only child, Annie, went on the stage at the age of 11, progressing so rapidly in her art that at 17 she was playing principal Shakespearean roles in the English provinces.

In one of his visits to England Lester Wallack saw her performance of *Ophelia*, and engaged her for his company. Arrived in New York Miss Robe and her mother went to the Brentwood hotel on Fourteenth street, in order to be with their only acquaintances in this country, Mr. and Mr. Robert Mantell. The American winter was too severe for the delicate English girl, and she succumbed to tonsilitis. She was billed to appear at Wallack's, but for many weeks could not speak above a whisper, and the doctors forbade her to go out. When her mother's slender resources were at lowest ebb Annie Robe recovered her voice, and made a sensation on the first production of "Hoodman Blind" at Wallack's. H e progress after this was triumphant. When Rose Coghlan left the theater to go out starring great influence was brought to bear on Mr. Wallack to gain the position of leading lady for Sophie Eyre. But he decided that Annie Robe was the only one who could hold the center of the stage, which was then regarded as the first one in the country. At the age of 23 Annie Robe was leading lady of Wallack's theater. Behind the scenes she experienced continual annoyance from Kyrle Bellew, Sophie Eyre, Helen Russell and Arthur Wallack. But "the governor" stuck to her like the fine old gentleman that he was, and his protege eventually emerged from all her troubles.

About this time fashionable gossip declared that she was to marry the aristocratic clubman, Wright Sanford, but a young Columbia college graduate came in a carriage to the stage door one night, and carrying his beautiful sweetheart to the parson made her Mrs. Daniel Paine Griswold. Ostensibly, Mr. Griswold is a lawyer, having taken a degree in the profession of which his father was a distinguished ornament. But in reality he is a man of fastidious leisure with plenty of money and a high social position. His hobby is literature. He is at once a bibliomaniac and an antiquarian. His library is famous for its collection of black letter editions, ancient folios and obsolete prints. His wife shares his tastes and countenances his extravagances in this matter with equanimity. A pleasant instance of this agreeable collaboration occurred recently, before Mr. and Mrs. Griswold sailed for Europe to spend the winter in Italy. Of four authenticated copies of a certain famous edition, there are two in this country. One was possessed by young Griswold, another was owned by an antiquarian in this city. The third copy is in the British museum, the fourth belongs to an English nobleman. Mr. Griswold had set his heart on possessing the only available copy. The antiquarian was willing to sell, but his price was immutably fixed at $4,000, and the young collector reasonably felt that the coveted luxury was too extravagant in cost. Once a week he used to call at the antiquarian's house, and after gazing at the book with the delight of a bibliomaniac, would go home sorrowfully. One afternoon he came to his wife in great agitation of distress.

"The book is gone," he cried. "It was sold this morning. I shall never see it again."

"Oh, Dan, nonsense," said Mrs. Griswold cheerfully. "It will turn up some time."

"No," continued the collector bitterly, "a lady bought it and she didn't leave her name. Now, in the name of Alzevir, what can a woman want with a book that she had to pay $4,000 for. I would have surrendered almost my entire library for that book, and it is now out of my reach forever." With which he groaned anew and went upstairs to dress for dinner. A moment later he came tearing downstairs like a madman. "Annie! Annie!" he shrieked ecstatically, waving a tattered volume over his head, "what is this? Does it mean that I have lost my eyesight and imagine that I see miracles, or am I downright insane?"

"Neither, my dear Dan, neither," said Mrs. Griswold, smilingly. "I bought the book this morning and laid it on your dressing table as a surprise. It cost a great deal, but I saved it out of my pin money." CYMON.

THE SCUPPERNONG.

Dis time I 'lows to sing a song
About de lubbly scuppernong,
De pride of all de Souf.
It is de hebben of de year
When autumn time an' dey gits here
An' squelches in yo' mouf.

So sweet dey is, so nice an' round,
A hangin' dare, ez soft an' brown
Ez pickaninnies' eyes.
I loves to lay along de vine
An' fill myself plum up wid wine,
Beneaf de golden skies.

Dese washed-out grapes dat come by train
I nebber wants to see again,
Dis ain't whar dey belongs.
De black 'uns, too, I pass dem by,
I'se happy if I jes' kin lie
An' gobble scuppernongs.

—*Mary M. Scott in New York Sun.*

RUINED THE EDITOR'S HAT.

The Arizona Kicker Man Had to Buy Him a New One.

BILL WHEATON WAS REAL SORRY, TOO.

A Bad Failure of the Kicker's Contemporary.

GOBBLING ALL THE POLITICAL OFFICES

WRITTEN FOR THE POST

THE AMENDE HONORABLE.—We had with us as an honored guest for two days last week one of the editorial staff of a St. Louis daily. On Saturday, while we were showing him the town and walking arm in arm with him down Apache avenue, an incident occurred which mortified us more than we can tell. Bill Wheaton, the freighter, came out of the Spotted Horse saloon just as we were passing on the opposite side, and seized with a sudden impulse to do something funny and old fashioned he out with his gun and began blazing away at the St. Louis man's silk hat. The three bullets which passed through it not only ruined the tile, but gave the editor such a nervous shock that he started for the nearest telegraph pole. Of course we

SEIZED WITH A SUDDEN IMPULSE.

apologized, and when old Bill discovered what had happened he came over and ate grass and kicked himself, but we could see that our visitor continued to be upset over the affair. We paid for a new hat, and Bill presented him with an Indian scalp of the crop of 1868, and we kept begging his pardon until he left town, and we hope on calm reflection that he will overlook the little affair. We are doing the best we can to make this town safe for Eastern editors, but now and then individual enthusiasm becomes so intense that it will slop over in spite of all we can do.

A BAD FAILURE.—We hold a mortgage on the office of our esteemed contemporary. His whole outfit isn't worth over $600, but we kindly loaned $500 on it. We also regularly buy up 450 copies of his 460 circulation in order to help him along. We likewise lend him ink and paper and other things, and allow him to shoot at us as often as he wants to. This goes to show that we are [illegible] a bad man at heart, and is the reason also why we never lose our temper when he abuses us. A week ago, without consulting anybody, our esteemed came out with a call for a grand Columbus centennial meeting to be held on the sand lots Saturday night. He also announced that he would deliver the address. At 8 o'clock Saturday night we strolled over to the place and found an audience of one—Half Breed Joe White, who had been bribed to attend. Our esteemed was delivering his address. It was the selfsame speech we got off in this town last Fourth of July—bad grammar, George Washington, the continental congress, American eagle and all. He hadn't even changed an exclamation point, and he used the words, Sic transit similibus curantes, just where we did. He even jumped up and down and flung his arms about and sweat under the collar in imitation of our style. We ought to have run him into the darkness, but we walked away and left him spouting to his sleepy audience of one. Things happen occasionally to paralyze a man. We were so knocked out that we couldn't even raise our voice in protest.

LOOKS THAT WAY.—A jealous minded sheet over in the southern part of the territory observes that "the editor of the *Kicker* will now probably begin to pull wires for the postmastership of the town." Thank you, sir, but we began pulling wires for that position six weeks ago! It may look a little cheeky on our part to want to be editor, mayor, state senator and postmaster all at once, but that's our earnest desire just the same. We feel that we have the length, depth and breadth to hold about eight political offices at the same time and still have time to spare to look after our great family newspaper, butcher shop, shoe store, grocery, feed store and harness shop. We don't want the earth but we think we can run a good big slice of the glorious West to everybody's satisfaction. Yes, we want the postmastership, and the first thing to greet the eye of the new postmaster general as he takes possession will be our application. We ought to have had the position under Mr. Wanamaker, as we were buying goods of him right along and advising all Philadelphia children to attend his Sunday school, but he gave us the grand flop and put in a critter whose only "recommend" was a bad case of catarrh and the ability to spell Chicago with a capital "S." We shall be postmaster. It will reward us for our zeal. It will be another tribute to our merit. Later on we may want to be governor of Arizona, but there is no special need to rush things. M. QUAD.

What She Said.

From Life.

He—Woman, thy nam
She—If it wasn't, sh
to change it.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS

Thrilling Story of the Umbria's Four Helpless Days on the Sea.

IN THE MIDST OF A RAGING STORM.

The Great Steel Shaft Found to Be Almost Broken in Two.

REPAIRED BY THE ENGINEERS.

Towed a Short Time by the Bohemia, but the Storm Broke the Hawser.

DESERTED BY THE GALLIA.

The Passengers Grow Uneasy and Hold Meetings.

STORIES OF THE CAPTAIN AND ENGINEER

New York, Dec. 31.—The long overdue Cunard steamship Umbria has arrived. Her passengers are all ashore. Their baggage has been examined. Many of them have left town, and thousands of anxious hearts rest easily, relieved of the burden of anxiety that for many days weighed them down. The great steamship rests easily in her berth at the foot of Clarkson street. Her days of toil and desperation and her thousand battles and perils are past, for the present at least. She is safe, comparatively sound. Not a thing is there to mar the smooth surface of her gigantic sides.

Captain McKay sleeps at last. He is now resting in bed, and that for the first time since the steamship out there, nearly 1,000 miles from her destination, in midocean, broke down and became as helpless as the warrior of old became when he was unhorsed and his heavy armor made it impossible for him even to run away and live to fight another day. And when the steamboat broke down the lives of hundreds of men and women fell upon the shoulders of one man. Had the mainspring broken the works in the watch would have became useless. And so Captain McKay, now that he has landed his hundreds of souls, deserves the sleep he is now enjoying.

THE WEEK IN MIDOCEAN.

In hundreds of homes, in clubs, in the hotel parlors to-day, they are telling the history of that terrible week in midocean. It is a great story, and upon the pier of the Cunard line it was told many and many a time.

It was 12:30 o'clock last night when the first news of the arrival off the shores of the long over-due Cunarder reached this city. At that hour the observer at Fire Island made out the lights of some large vessel which was apparently coming into port and keeping as near to shore as she possibly could. It took the observer, who knows all the ships and the lines by their lights, but a few seconds to make out the unmistakable night colors of the Cunard line and then in a minute New York knew it. Instruments ticked on a hundred circuits, and within 10 minutes of the time that the observer at Fire Island saw the first lights of the Umbria nearly every city for thousands of miles knew that she had at last put in an appearance. Once before during the 24 hours just passed the report had been sent out that the steamship had arrived, and then it had proved false. This report came from Boston, and set many a heart to fluttering, only to increase the anxiety, to deepen the gloom that had overcast many a homestead. But this second time there was no reason to doubt the news.

HOME AT LAST.

The Cunarder had come in sight of land; her lights had been seen; within a few hours she would be at her dock; before another 12 hours the missing ones would be with their friends, and so when the mothers of the families went down at 1 o'clock this morning to answer the ring at the door bell, to admit the shivering red-nosed little messenger boy, to hastily tear open the yellow envelope and read there, in black and white, the welcome news that the ship had arrived and would be at her dock in the morning—well, perhaps the wretched little messenger looked in alarm at the bank note thrust into his hands; perhaps he stood in bewilderment when the old mother caught his rags to her heart and burst into tears; perhaps he did not know why she did it. But perhaps, on the other hand, he did.

It was cold and bleak on the bay this morning; cold off Sandy Hook; the wind whistled mournfully through the bare trees of Staten Island, and the ordinary denizens of that deluded part of the world saw nothing extraordinarily beautiful or cheerful about their bleak houses this particular morning.

But to the handful of passengers huddled together on the deck of the Umbria at daybreak the bleak land looked precious indeed, and there were many who, in sheer happiness, perhaps, threw their arms about each other and danced around until the old black seagulls began to wonder what had struck that part of the country.

COMING UP TO QUARANTINE.

There was a heavy mist at daybreak over the bay, but toward 8 o'clock it began to lift a little, and then the Cunarder came in sight of those waiting for her at quarantine. She came up along, hugging the Staten island shore around the fort, and a small army of tugs and small boats accompanied her, tooting at the huge monster and barking around her like so many pug dogs about a mastiff.

The Umbria looked quiet and ladylike. There was nothing to indicate that she had had anything but the usual voyage. She came along slowly, to be sure, but she did not wheeze as if she had the asthma. She did not cough as if she had the consumption; in fact, she came along as quietly, as coolly and as unconcernedly as if she had just passed through a duel with some French gentleman on the field of honor.

It was 3:49 o'clock when she dropped anchor off quarantine and a minute later she was boarded by those on Dr. Jenkins's boat. On the doctor's boat were about a score of reporters, who scrambled up the side of [illegible]e vessel like so many cats. About the [illegible]ssel there clustered the many boats that [illegible] been hired by friends of those on [illegible]d, and it was all happy and cheerful [illegible]ow's the baby and ma" for the next [illegible]r.

[illegible] CAPTAIN ON THE BRIDGE.

[illegible]narder's purser, jolly old Fields, [illegible]ybody that she had passed Fire [illegible] minutes past midnight this [illegible]t 3:08 o'clock the vessel [illegible] Hook light ship, and that [illegible]d Sandy Hook. She lay [illegible]ome time to wait until day- [illegible] to lift. As she lay there [illegible]ssed by her, and when [illegible] gave her a greeting.

The Umbria left her resting place shortly after 7 o'clock, and passed up into the bay at 7:41 o'clock. At 8:49 o'clock she was off quarantine, and at 8:50 she came to anchor.

The first man seen by the pilot when he boarded the Umbria some miles from Sandy Hook was Captain McKay. He stood on the bridge with one hand on the railing and with his glass in the other. When the steamship came to anchor at quarantine he was still there. He had been there almost constantly since the time the vessel broke down and the lives of his charges became endangered, and he stood there when a reporter boarded the vessel after she left quarantine this morning, and when the vessel finally reached her dock at 11:20 o'clock. Then he took off his hat and coat and lay down and went to sleep.

HELPLESS ON THE SEA.

Story of the Anxious Four Days During Which the Steamer Tossed in the Storm.

New York, Dec. 31.—It is 12½ days since the steamer left Queenstown and the trip is the longest on record for a crack ocean racer. The first intimation the passengers had that there had been an accident was after dinner on Friday, December 23, although the engineer had been watching the shaft with anxiety for 48 hours, and the machinery had twice been stopped during the previous night for an inspection of the flaw in the great steel casting. During dinner Friday the steamer came to a standstill, which caused some speculation among the passengers, though, as the weather was rough, it was not at once perceived that the machinery was not in motion.

About 7:30 o'clock in the evening, as the men in the smoking room were lighting their cigars, sitting over their coffee or drawing up their chairs to the poker tables, Captain McKay came in. "Gentlemen," he said, calmly addressing the entire assemblage, "I am very sorry to inform you that we have broken our shaft and shall be unable to proceed at present. I shall, however, accept a towing offer from any vessel large enough that comes within hailing distance."

PASSENGERS WANTED ROCKETS.

There was a momentary silence as the situation dawned upon the passengers, and then a plaintive voice inquired: "Why don't you send up rockets?"

"There will be time enough for rockets," responded the captain, "when a vessel comes near enough to see them."

The conditions that confronted the company on the Umbria were not entirely gleeful. In the first place, the idea of reaching home by Christmas day, which so many cherished, was out of the question, and then there was the possibility of drifting out of the ocean roadway and the track of other vessels, so that it might be even weeks before port was reached. The big steamship lay disabled in latitude 43.48 and longitude 57.17, about 200 miles from Halifax and 500 miles from New York, with a heavy gale blowing. Nevertheless there was no actual danger, and almost every passenger on board accepted the situation cheerfully.

Of course there was an exception. It came in the person of a long-limbed man with Dundreary whiskers and an unusually large nose, which he used as a subsidiary organ of speech as well as for the purpose of respiration, and who had been noticeable on board before principally because he wore his wife's fur cape when he promenaded the deck. He uprose at the end of the smoking room after a startled interchange of views with some of the men about him, and said in tones at once nasal and tearful:

THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS.

"Gentlemen, we are in imminent danger. We are drifting in mid-ocean, with every chance of a hurricane coming up at any moment to send us to the bottom of the sea, and yet the captain refuses to send up rockets. Why, in the case of peril like ours, he should be firing rockets all night. It is plain that his idea is to economize for his company, and I do not believe he would accept a tow if it was offered, on account of the expense. Now, we have got to act for ourselves in this matter, and I will be one of 10 men to subscribe $10,000 each in order to put up a bond to indemnify the captain, on condition that he engage a steamer at once to tow us to the nearest port."

A burst of laughter and hisses greeted the oration, mingled, however, with applause from a few timorous ones and queries from several who were facetious as to whether the speaker possessed $10,000.

A voice came from the other side of the room, "We are in no danger at all," it said. "This ship would float through the biggest hurricane that ever came upon the Atlantic. Our captain is one of the best that ever sailed the ocean and has a great deal more at stake than any one else on board, and anyone who talks about subscribing a hundred thousand dollars to get him to do his duty is a damn fool."

M'VICKAR APOLOGIZED.

The man who was thus designated turned out to be, according to the passenger list, "General J. W. Kearney of Texas," and the one who informed him was young Edward McVickar of Boston. McVickar apologized in a gentlemanly manner for calling the other a fool, afterward saying that he spoke in haste, and the "general" told somebody else that if the men had not done so he should have made an example of him. McVickar, who is a stalwart youth, did not seem to consider, however, that he had had a very narrow escape.

There was very little commotion when the ladies were informed of the situation. They took it as calmly as the men. The principal anxiety of every one, indeed, was on account of relatives and friends at home. The Umbria had sighted only two ships since leaving Queenstown, and it might be a week or two weeks before she was reported. The Catalonia of the Cunard line, which sailed from Liverpool for Boston on Thursday, the 15th, might pass within hailing distance in a day or two, and the Normandie of the French line, which sailed from Havre on the previous Saturday, was also due over the same course. If these should be missed there was still a chance later of falling in with the Cunarder Gallia, which was to leave Boston for Liverpool the next Monday, or the Britannic of the White Star line, that had sailed from Liverpool for New York the Wednesday previous. Outside of these were chances of hailing tramp steamers or vessels of other lines.

PLENTY TO EAT.

Chief Steward Gore said that there was enough provisions on board to last for three weeks more without anyone being in the slightest degree stinted, or even for four or five weeks with the deprivation of a few luxuries. Very few of the passengers remained up much later than usual, although they fully realized that they were drifting helplessly in midocean in a storm. Oil was poured on the water through the drainage of the ship, and she was quieter than when the machinery was in motion.

Just after daylight those who were asleep were awakened by several reports from the Umbria's gun and the sound of her whistle. In 10 minutes almost everyone was on deck to ascertain what was the matter. A ship was in sight just on the edge of the horizon, bound eastward. For half an hour, during which time the gun was continually discharged and the hoarse whistle blown, it was impossible to detect whether or not the other boat had seen or heard the Umbria's signals, as, during the entire voyage, she had sighted but two other vessels, and the passengers felt that it was almost too much luck that help should be at hand soon after the breakdown.

TOWED BY THE BOHEMIA.

Soon, however, it was seen that the newcomer was making toward the drifting ship and at 8 o'clock she was alongside. She proved to be the Bohemia, remembered in connection with the cholera scare in New York harbor, of the Hamburg-American line, bound from New York to Hamburg. She at once responded to the Umbria's request for a tow, and before noon she was connected to the big steamship by a steel hawser and was steaming slowly westward, the German flag at her stern flaunting before the bow of the disabled Englishman.

The storm grew heavier in the afternoon, and it was all the Bohemian could do to drag her big burden in the teeth of a head wind. After dark a heavy snow storm sprang up, which obscured the lights of the two vessels from each other. About midnight the steel hawser broke in a violent gale, and on Christmas morning the passengers of the Umbria found themselves again adrift in a raging storm, with naught in sight but the sky and the sea. What became of the Bohemia no one knew. She probably lost track of the Umbria in the snow storm after the hawser parted, and if she searched for her after daybreak she did not find her.

A larger percentage of the passengers than usual attended divine services, conducted by Purser Field in the saloon that morning, and the response to the prayers were unusually hearty, though when the men met in the smoking room afterward many were constrained to explain that they only strolled in to hear the music or pass away the time.

A DISMAL CHRISTMAS.

Christmas day passed without demonstration of discontent among the passengers, though one of them, "General" J. W. Kearney of Texas, croaked like another bird of ill-omen in the ladies' cabin. Just at dusk a light was sighted to the southward, and again the passengers flocked on deck. Rockets were fired, and soon the light, that at first seemed to fade away, began to grow more and more distinct and in half an hour a small steamship lay alongside. In answer to the Umbria's signals the newcomer reported that she was a vessel of the Wilson line, bound for Philadelphia, and that she could not take the other in tow because she did not have coal enough, with which pleasing information she signaled "good-bye" and departed.

The Umbria had drifted 12 miles to the southeast during the night, and the Bohemia had towed her 75 miles toward New York on Sunday. On Monday noon she had drifted 42 miles and the gale was still blowing. Just after luncheon on Monday a steamer was sighted proceeding westward. In answer to the Umbria's signals she came alongside and proved to be the Manhanset, bound from Swansea to New York, the property of James McCaldin, one of the passengers on the Umbria.

DESERTED BY THE GALLIA.

The Manhanset had scarcely come to a standstill, however, and considered the big prize money she would obtain by towing the disabled vessel to New York, when a much larger steamship hove in sight and bore down rapidly toward the drifting vessel. In a few minutes she was close enough for the officers of the Umbria to distinguish her as the Gallia of their own line, en route from Boston to Liverpool. The officers of the Manhanset also recognized the Gallia and steamed off homeward disconsolate, done out of her prize money.

Everybody on board the Umbria was jubilant, from the captain to the smallest baby in the steerage. "Isn't this Cunard luck?" the officers asked each other. The Gallia was large enough to tow her larger sister ship with ease, and there would be no big salvage to pay to a rescuing steamer of another line. The consternation of the captain, officers, crew and passengers may be imagined when, in response to the Umbria's signal, "Distressed, stand by," the Gallia returned: "Can't stand by; carrying mails."

The Umbria signalled back, "We hold you responsible." Whereupon the Gallia simply dipped her ensign, signifying "Good-bye," and disappeared to the eastward as the Manhanset passed out of sight to the West.

PASSENGERS BECOME UNEASY.

Officers and passengers on the Umbria looked one at another in dumb bewilderment. The Gallia had not even waited long enough to inquire the extent of her sister ship's injuries. For all that Captain Ferguson of the other steamship knew, the Umbria might be foundering. The Gallia's action was inexplicable on any basis that anyone on board the Umbria could imagine. The passengers now were many of them genuinely alarmed. They did not place much faith in Engineer Tomlinson's promise to mend the broken shaft, and, as many believed that Captain McKay had deliberately sent the Gallia away, much discontent was expressed. There was talk of forming a committee to demand of the captain that he do something, though no one could suggest anything for him to do. The ship's company divided into two parties known as the "Kickers" and the "Anti-Kickers," and it was noted that the most intelligent men on board were on the captain's side, while all the rougher element was on the other.

That evening the "Kickers" called a meeting in the smoking room to pass a vote of censure on the ship's officers, but the "Anti-Kickers" came in and put a quietus on this by forming what was called an amusement committee, with J. Henry Harper as chairman, its object being to have a representative to obtain information from the captain, and, as it was not known how long the Umbria would drift, to get up entertainments in the saloon for the evenings.

HOPE AGAIN AROUSED.

Captain McKay expressed himself as entirely ready to co-operate with this committee. He told Mr. Harper that he was as much surprised as any one on board at the conduct of the Gallia; but as she was of the Cunard line he would not say anything more about the matter. He also told Mr. Harper that the chief engineer had promised him to start the machinery at noon the next day (Tuesday) if the sea was smooth enough.

On Tuesday morning, for the first time since the Umbria left Liverpool, the weather was fine and the sea smooth, conditions that existed until the end of the voyage. Nevertheless, when 12 o'clock came and the machinery was not started, and the log informed the passengers that they had drifted 22 miles farther from the course, there was much murmuring and complaint. A notice was then posted to the effect that the steamer would start at 6:30 in the evening, and the passengers learned that the machinery had been moved during the night, as an experiment, and that one of the bolts Engineer Tomlinson had put into the thrust lock had broken. This was not encourging, and the croakers were more anxious than ever.

ONCE MORE GOING AHEAD.

Finally, at about 8:30 o'clock in the evening, the thrill of the engines was felt throughout the steamer, and she worked off at a very slow speed, to be sure, but as staunchly and steadily as if her driving machines were intact. The drifting of the Umbria and the short distance she was towed by the Bohemia brought her back nearly to the place where her machinery gave out. She came to a standstill in latitude 43.48 and longitude 57.10 on Friday morning. When her machinery was started on the next Tuesday night she had come back to latitude 42.30 and longitude 60. On Wednesday noon she had made 159 miles; on Thursday noon her record was 224 miles for the previous 24 hours, and from that time until yesterday noon she had covered 255 miles.

In the afternoon Mr. Sterne circulated a petition which resulted in a subscription of over $500 for a testimonial to Chief Engineer Tomlinson. The officers of the Umbria exerted themselves to make things as pleasant as possible for the passengers. Captain McKay threw aside the mantle of superhuman dignity that usually envelopes the commander of an ocean liner and told everybody frankly and freely just what was the matter with the machinery and what were the varying prospects from day to day for arrival in New York.

REPAIRING AT SEA.

The Chief Engineer Tells How the Fracture Was Fixed.

New York, Dec. 31.—Lawrence Tomlinson, the chief engineer of the Umbria, was seen after the steamer was docked and said: "It was on Friday noon. The weather was heavy, and it was blowing a gale of the worst kind. The engines were racing,' and our speed was only moderate. The engineer on duty first observed an unusual movement in the rings of the thrust block. He carefully noted the effects and tried to locate the cause. Gradually the trouble grew worse, and as I had already been notified I considered it prudent at 5:20 that evening to stop in order to make an examination.

"Thereupon I lifted the covers of the shaft and was almost dumfounded when I gazed upon that fracture. It meant that the ship was helpless until repairs could be effected. Without the loss of any time, and doing some mighty hard thinking I formulated the idea we successfully carried out for repairing the shaft. It was the most laborious task of the whole thing, but my staff willingly undertook it. To us all it was the only method that expert knowledge of engineering suggested. I first called my staff together and explained by diagram my views. They agreed with me that a shaft of that kind had never been repaired by the method proposed before, that is, understand, under similar circumstances.

"Remember that the shaft had no support at the break for 26 feet. That was one of the worst features, and I lost no time in having a chain hung around the shaft and suspended from the ceiling. We then started to cut gaps or holes in the steel flanges surrounding the shaft. They were 5 inches wide, 6 inches deep and 3½ inches in thickness. The steel was of the toughest.

"All that I could discover was a number of tunnel shaft coupling bolts. They seemed just the things to suit the emergency. My plan was to insert those bolts in the gap. The next thing to do was to bore out those gaps, a work that was necessitated as the only resource. My staff went at it with the heartiest kind of good will, and for 72 hours the work with drills and chisels never ceased. The engineering staff was divided into relays of five men each, and they worked 6-hour tricks, or 6 hours on and 6 hours off. Personally, I don't believe I averaged 1½ hours' sleep a night.

"The break was made at a place of such a confined nature and character that the men could only get two drills working at one time, but with boring on opposite rings two men cut simultaneously. There was a very heavy sea running, and there was the danger of the shaft moving at any moment. The repairs with us had become chiefly a question of time.

"The fracture occurred 150 feet from the propeller and about 12 feet from the engines. The supports on the shaft were more than 20 feet apart. On the morning of the 27th we were ready to start, and the captain moved ahead cautiously, so we could see how it would stand. The heavy sea was running and after two hours steaming the head of one of the bolts in the flanges broke and we stopped again. This time we lay to for 16 hours, and the time was well spent, for it gave us good experience by pointing out improvements on the plans.

"At 8:40 P. M. on the 27th we were ready for another start, and from that time on we drove the ship a good 800 miles, and, I tell you, we could bring her that much farther if it were necessary."

SILVER LEGISLATION.

WESTERNERS UNEASY ABOUT THE SHERMAN PURCHASE BILL.

They Fear It May Be Repealed During This Session.

Special to The Pittsburgh Post.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The silver leaders in the house and senate are very much worked up at the strength of the movement which Harter of Ohio is engineering to bring about the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act. They fear that, owing to the peculiar condition of affairs in the house, many members who have heretofore stood by silver will now abandon it and join the gold men in the effort to knock out the Sherman act. The silver leaders are well aware that a large percentage of those who have heretofore stood with them in the house have done so more because of the supposed sentiments of their constituents than from personal conviction. Many of these doubtful men have not been re-elected to the next congress, and for that reason are not as responsive to the desires of their constituents as they were in the last session. They feel more inclined to vote their personal convictions, especially, it is hinted, because they think by so doing they will find greater favor in the eyes of the incoming administration. While it is not at all likely that Mr. Cleveland will pay much attention to how any man does or does not vote on the silver question, it is quite within the range of probability that a contrary impression may influence the attitude of many members if the silver question in any form comes up in the house at this session.

Besides this, strong pressure is being brought to bear on congress from all the financial centers of the country to repeal the Sherman act. The silver leaders are fearful that this pressure, together with the other influences at work, will accomplish its object, and they are accordingly bestirring themselves to checkmate the movement against the white metal. They will be aided to some degree by the timorousness of the Harrison administration, which is fearful of the effect on the finances of even bringing the matter up in congress. The administration thinks that if a resolution to repeal this Sherman act came to a vote in either house and was defeated the effect would be to greatly unsettle business and precipitate a small panic. This cowardice of the administration strengthens the hands of the silver men.

WALL STREET REVIEW.

The Speculative Situation Distinguished by Its Dullness.

New York, Dec. 30.—Bradstreet's weekly Wall street review says: The speculative week has been distinguished only by its dullness and the absence of any general features. The approach of January 1, with its changes and settlements, had a restraining influence upon bullish feeling, which was reinforced by the remembrance of the recent squeeze in the money market. On the other hand, the decline of exchange rates seemed to diminish the sense of apprehension in regard to the financial situation which overhangs the "street," and even the engagement on Friday of $500,000 gold for export failed to produce any decided impression, it being recognized that the transaction was the outcome of past business in exchange and not of the actual conditions which govern that department. The ease of exchange may, in fact, be ascribed to the exceedingly slack inquiry for remittances, though it is understood that offerings of commercial bills have increased and that bankers are less apprehensive in regard to the continuance of a high level of exchange and accompanying gold exports after January 1. The money market was favorably affected by these considerations as well as by the more positive influence of a fairly large inflow of money from the interior.

THE POPE'S ANGER.

It Is Displayed Against the American Opponents of Mgr. Satolli.

LEO SAYS HE WILL NOT BE REPULSED

Plans For Reuniting the Roman and Greek Catholics.

THE POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Rome, Jan. 4.—The holy father is greatly incensed at the opposition displayed against Mgr. Satolli and a peaceful and moderate solution of the school question in the United States. The pope has already on several occasions given expression to his feelings with considerable warmth. Speaking recently to one of his confidants, he is reported to have said: "They (Satolli's opponents) want to force the holy see to retreat, but the pope will not be repulsed."

In the document which is now being prepared at the vatican, the prudence and wisdom which Mgr. Satolli displayed in his propositions for a solution of the school question are spoken of with much praise. The fact that the holy see has addressed an encyclical to the Catholic people in the popular tongue has caused much more comment than the document itself. It is not the first time that the pope, departing from ancient usages, has addressed himself directly to the people. This step is regarded by close observers as a fresh testimony of the more and more pronounced democratic, modern and social character of the change in the pontifical policy which Leo XIII. has brought about, and also as a manifestation of the evolutionary changes which are operating in the central government of Catholicism.

An influential cardinal, recently speaking on this subject, said: "The monarchic era of the administration of ecclesiastical affairs is passing away and is being succeeded by the popular and democratic era."

The diffusion of American ideas has in no small degree contributed to this result, the consequences of which are incalculable as regards the development of European civilization.

An exchange of views, which may have most eventful consequences, is at the present moment actively proceeding between certain ecclesiastical personages at Rome and certain representatives of the orthodox church in Russia on the subject of a *rapprochement* and union of the two churches. Up to the present the attitude of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics has not been of a conciliatory character, notwithstanding that the pope himself is showing a spirit more and more favorable to a policy which aims at bringing about an understanding with Russia and a future re-establishment, more or less distant, of the ancient unity. On the side of Russia, numerous ecclesiastical and political personages and professors of the universities of Moscow and St. Petersburg, and public opinion in general, manifest a most favorable disposition toward an understanding with Rome, on condition that the ancient privileges of the Greek church are maintained. In several of these letters, of which mention has just been made, it can clearly be seen that Rome is the center of the unity' and the reconciliation with the holy see would raise the orthodox church to a higher intellectual and moral level, while at the same time the alliance with Rome would carry with it inestimable advantage for Russia in her diplomatic intercourse with foreign powers.

At the vatican closer relations with Russia would be hailed with considerable satisfaction, especially as it is believed here that Russia is seekingia friedly understaning with Austria and England. Intimate relations between Russia and Austria, the ecclesiastical party here is convinced, must result in the dissolution of the triple alliance—the *bete noire* of the Curia—in the near future, and with the extinction of this greatest political alliance would disappear the greatest barrier to the temporal power. These political considerations will have considable weight in the formal negotiations for the reunion of the Roman Catholic and Russian orthodox churches.

ROME ON M'GLYNN.

The Doctor's Return to the Church Produces Good Impressions.

Rome, Jan. [illegible].—The holy see has just received a fresh report from Mgr. Satolli relating to the impressions produced in the United States by the conference of the archbishops at New York. The vatican is much surprised at the opposition which begins to be manifest against the results of the conference and the proposals of Mgr. Satolli. It is affirmed that the pope and Cardinals Rampolla and Ledechowski have expressed their discontent in the matter, and that the pope will shortly take important action concerning the agitation in America with a view to ending the divisions which exist in the church.

The reconciliation of Archbishop Corrigan with Father McGlynn produced the happiest impression here. Ever since 1889 high personages in Rome and America have tried to assist in this reconciliation. Last year the friends of Father McGlynn opened and continued for some time *pourparlers* with Rome aiming at this result. Father McGlynn stated that he was ready to come to Rome to ask reconciliation with the pope if his excommunication was raised and his dignity as a priest restored. Last spring the propaganda deputed a man of confidence to negotiate with Father McGlynn. When Mgr. Satolli started for America the pope confided to him the duty of making a new effort with Father McGlynn, and gave Mgr. Satolli full power to act. The exact conditions of the reconciliation are not known here.

The news of the creation of Mgr. Galinbert a cardinal excited diverse comments because it is known that the pope, for reasons of general policy and on account of the triple alliance, disliked the idea of Galinbert's promotion, but the emperor of Austria personally interfered and caused the pope to be informed that the non-promotion of the nuncio at Vienna would be looked upon by him as an affront. Galinbert will remain nuncio for another year, when it is hoped at the vatican that the general situation in France and in Europe will have changed. The new cardinal creations will include four Italians and six foreigners.

MORRISON AND THE CABINET.

Democrats of Illinois United on One Thing at Least.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The *Star* says: "The friends of Mr. Morrison are satisfied that he is going into Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. The obstacle in his way has been thought to be the fact that the Democrats of Illinois are divided into two factions. For some time Mr. Morrison's friends have been working to get the united support of the Democrats of the State for him for the cabinet. Their efforts have been successful and the visit of Representative Owen Scott to Mr. Cleveland this week was to convey to him the assurance of Senator Palmer, who leads the anti-Morrison faction, that the selection of Morrison for the cabinet would be received with favor by the 'United Illinois Democrats.'"

MADMAN IN A CHURCH.

Threatened Assault on a Philadelphia Priest During Services.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4.—An insane man caused a scene in the Roman Catholic church of St. Thomas Aquinas this morning at mass, during which a number of women fainted. A stampede for the doors which would probably have resulted in serious bodily injury and perhaps loss of life was avoided by the courage and presence of mind of the rector, Rev. J. M. Lawler, against whom the intruder's efforts were alone directed.

Father Lawler was on the altar making the regular weekly announcements to the people when James Quinlon, who had worked his way unnoticed up the center aisle, reached the sanctuary rail and was in the act of climbing over it when the priest, in tones which brought the members of the congregation to their feet, cried: "What is the matter with you?"

The inquiry was addressed to the man, and those nearest the altar said that he raised above his head, as the priest spoke, a club wrapped in paper. It appeared that he was about to hurl the package at the pastor, who was not more that five feet distant. Many of the children began to scream, and in less than 30 seconds nearly every person in the church was standing on the seats. Father Lawler retained his presence of mind, and as Quinlon hesitated, four male members of the congregation sprang upon him and he was drawn away, struggling all the while. At this time the excitement among the congregation reached a climax. It went from mouth to mouth that the object in the hands of the stranger was a hatchet, and even after all apparent danger to the priest had passed the effect of reaction among the women present caused a number to swoon. Father Lawler instructed the choir to sing, and while there was an attempt being made in that direction by the frightened members, the priest left the altar and followed the stranger and his captors outside the church.

BIG TRAIN ROBBERIES.

MANY PROMINENT CITIZENS OF ERIE, PA., ACCUSED.

Twenty Arrests Made and Much of the Plunder Recovered.

Erie, Pa., Jan. 4.—The operations of the local police working with the Chicago and Lake Shore agencies have the crooks in this city in a state of terror. Informations have been made against over 100 persons, and the officers are making arrests every hour. By the close of the afternoon 20 alleged car robbers had been arrested, and many who were wanted have fled from the city. These arrests are following the discovery of one of the most gigantic schemes of railroad robbery in the history of the State. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Nickel Plate and the Philadelphia & Lake Erie companies have been robbed to an extent that is only just beginning to be known. On the two lines first named the thieves operated in this way: The base of operations was in this city. Here the plunder was secreted until such times as the "fences" could safely handle it. Regular details of the thieves would go east from this city to Dunkirk or Westfield, N. Y. The only outfit needed was a few tools for forcing the car locks and a rope ladder made to fasten to the running board on top of the car and swing over the side so that a man could go down on it and manipulate the car fastenings. After the seals were broken and the entrance effected the car robbers would stay in the cars long enough to assort such goods as they wanted, and these were never thrown off until some one of several points just east of Erie had been reached. As the trains slowed down in the city limits, the thieves had no trouble in leaving the train. Their confederates in the interval would take care of the goods thrown off the passing train.

This sort of systematic and persistent robbery has been going on for weeks. Before the search has fairly begun the officers have found $5,000 worth of stolen goods. On the Lake Shore line alone, between Dunkirk and Erie, the losses were more than $10,000 during the month of December. The city is literally amazed at the magnitude of the system. Stolen goods are being found in every quarter of the town and its suburbs. Search warrants have let the officers into households whose heads have been and are still above suspicion, but wild sons and in some cases giddy daughters are wanted for guilty knowledge of these transactions. Dell Darling, the famous base ball player, who has made a record as a catcher, and Charles Bierbauer, an equally well-known ball player, are on the black list, and have been caught in possession of spoils from the looted freight cars. Several merchants of the city who have hitherto been above reproach, are charged with complicity in handling goods known to have been stolen, but no arrests in this quarter have yet been made. The gang doing the work on the roads grew so bold that the stolen goods were sold here and peddled from house to house with no attempt at concealment. As fast as the officers are able to spot the parties against whom warrants have been issued they are gathering them in. Of course there have been many escapes from the city, but the fugitives are obliged to get out in disguise as the trains are all watched closely and the roads out of the town are carefully guarded.

The work of searching houses was continued into the night, and sleighload after sleighload of costly rugs, silverware, blankets, bolts of English suitings, costly dress patterns, laces, shoes and jewelry have been brought to police headquarters. The car robbers thus far secured are Michael Giles, George Kunz, Jack Donahue, H. Laubenstein, Chas. Bierbauer, Louis Speckman, John Williams, William Tweed; Louis Kauffman, Barney Conway, William Garrity, James Smith, Michael Kelly, J. R. Miller, Thayer Boyer, Mrs. Jane Allen, Adolph Phister, Henry Burger, Catherine Maloney, Frank Scheal and Mrs. Mary Gaekel.

A BRIGHT KANSAS SCHEME.

The State to Take Charge of Money Lending to Land Owners.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 4.—The Populists propose to inaugurate a new movement which will have for its object the protection of both borrowers and lenders. For that purpose a loan commission is to be created. Governor-elect Lewellyn will so recommend in his message to the legislature. One of his closest political advisers said: "The governor understands, as we all do, that annually many thousand industrious men lose their homes by foreclosure of mortgages. This is the indirect result of high rates of interest and brokers' charges. A simple remedy for this is the loan commission proposed. The commission would place loans through the county commissioners. If thought advisable, the counties might guarantee the loans. It would not be necessary for the commissioners to handle the funds, as provision might be made for all money to pass through the State treasury. Loans thus guaranteed by the State would be much sought after in the East, and as a result rates of interest would come down and there would be no brokers' charges."

ZERO WEATHER IS COMING.

A Storm of Great Severity Is Due Next Week.

IT WILL FREEZE THE ENTIRE NORTH.

Evidence That the Moon Came to the Earth as a Comet.

THE MYSTERY OF THE CLAY DRIFTS.

Correspondence of The Post.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 31.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent January 1 to 5. The next will reach the Pacific coast about January 6, cross the Western mountains by the close of the 7th, the great Central valleys from 5th to 10th and the Eastern States about the 11th.

This will be a severe storm along its entire path across the continent, and as its average course will not be far from Mason and Dixon's line it will affect the whole country.

The cool wave, preceded by rains in the South and snows in the North, will cross the Western mountains about the 9th, the great central valleys about the 11th and the Eastern States about the 13th. This cool wave will cause zero weather in the Northern States.

My prediction that the corn crop of 1892 would be damaged 15 per cent and the cotton crop 25 per cent by the drouth has been verified. The cotton crop of 1891 made over 8,000,000 bales. Subtract 25 per cent from this and we should have 5,000,000 bales, but on account of the Alliance influence among the farmers to reduce the cotton acreage the crop was thereby redneed 1,000,000 bales.

Next year we will have an average crop of cotton, wheat and corn, but not in every part of the country. Those who desire information as to localities must send me an addressed and stamped envelope.

A concise statement and explanation of my theory, how to understand my forecasts and how to foretell the weather, should be in the hands of every person who regularly receives my weather letters. I cannot give this through the press, because it requires 25 illustrations. On receipt of 25 cents in stamps I will send my pamphlet containing all this information.

Geology and Climate.

I have given the historical and legendary evidences going to prove that our moon came to the earth as a comet, and now for the geological evidences.

In Daviess county, Mo., three miles east of Coffeysburg, a hickory log 2 feet in diameter was found by my father buried under pipe clay 60 feet under the surface. The well in which the log was found was dug on top of one of the highest ridges in that county.

That pipe clay is the drift. Whence came it? That is a stupendous question, and has ever puzzled our geologists. If we can determine the origin of the drift we may then know whence came the coal beds.

That hickory log did not produce the clay nor did the vegetable growth produce the coal beds in which they are found.

Geologists tell us that we live on a mighty series of stratified rocks from 10 to 20 miles thick. Being straified proves these rocks to have been laid down in water and on top of all these many strata of rocks is found the drift composed of gravel and clays. Where did it come from?

The drift, sometimes called till, is not stratified, and therefore was not laid down in water. This fact alone excludes the idea that the drift had its origin in floating icebergs.

The drift is without fossils. It came from where no animal life existed and no such a place can be found on this earth, and much less could such a place be found at the time the drift buried the animal and vegetable worlds.

The remains of no live thing, either of vegetable or animal life, is found in the drift, but an immense number of such remains are found under the drift. How are you going to account for all this?

The blue clay in the Mississippi valley States, sometimes called hard pan, is till or drift. The stratified rock, on which this drift rests, are from 100 to 800 feet below the surface.

This drift could not have been formed by the action of water, for it is found 3,000 feet above the Baltic sea, 4,000 feet high in Scotland and 6,000 feet high in New England.

The stones of the drift are strangely marked, striated, scratched, with lines parallel to their longest diameters, and such stones are never found on the sea shores, in the rivers nor among the gravels that are washed down out of the mountains.

The drift does not run through the hills as do many strata of rock, but over the hills and down into the valleys, being much thicker in the latter than on the former, showing that it must have fallen like snow and was afterward carried into the valleys by winds or rains.

There are many geological evidences that before the drift was deposited the waters were 6,000 feet deep in New England, 4,000 feet deep in Scotland and over the tops of the Rocky mountains. But as the original drift is not stratified, it is not therefore laid down in water but was deposited after the waters had subsided.

Geike, the great geologist, says there is no resemblance between the drift or till and the debris deposited by glaciers, and that no clay is found with glacier deposits. The till, therefore, could not have originated in the glacier.

There is no drift in Northern Asia, none in the United States west of Iowa. All the country east of the Missouri river and west of Asia is covered by the drift. How comes it that two-fifths of the earth is covered by the drifts while three-fifths have no drift deposits?

The rocks of this drift are scratched, cut, striated on the north side of the mountains and not on the south side. If these had been caused by freezing, thawing and action of the atmosphere they would be found on the south side of the mountains.

The Sahara desert sand is underlaid by unstratified till or mineral clay, and therefore that drift must have been deposited there before the Sahara sea existed. Can you imagine how that unstratified till or mineral clay got there?

While traveling in Alabama I found deposits of pebbles 100 feet thick. Southwest of Birmingham are vast drifts of the most beautiful pebbles of many colors and of shapes similar to the butter bean. Where did they come from?

I can quote the very highest authority for all these statements. There are other important facts not explainable by present theories. A recent writer says: "In former ages tropical plants and a genial climate so extended as to nourish forests of beeches, maples, walnuts, poplars and magnolias in Greenland and Spitzbergen, while a foreign vegetation covered the numerous valleys of England."

Dr. Dawson says: In "North Greenland, latitude 70°, at an elevation of more than 1,000 feet above the sea are found beeches, oaks, pines, poplars, maples, walnuts, magnolias, limes and vines, and the remains of similar plants are found in Spitzebergen in latitude 79°."

The reader may not readily see the relation of the drift to these remains of tropical plants in the artic regions, but there is a relation, and the explanation of one will account for the presence of the other.

W. T. Foster.

A BATTLE TO DEATH.

CONTEST BETWEEN AN EAGLE AND MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

While Trying to Kill the Sheep the Bird Saved Its Life.

San Francisco Call.

A party of hunters in Kings River canyon last summer saw a struggle between an eagle and a mountain sheep, and the eagle got the worst of it. The sheep escaped with the loss of a small quantity of wool and a few scratches. If a man had escaped from the same position in the same manner he would most likely have considered that a miracle had happened.

ONE MUST PERISH.

The hunters saw the sheep in a place on the rocks that he could not leave. He had come down the mountain side, but did not seem able to get up again, and each moment seemed as if he would fall from the ragged rocks to the depth below. He was about 500 feet above the bottom of the valley, and the hunters speculated as to the means he would take to get out of his fix. It was plain he could not jump to the bottom, and there was no visible means of his getting back to the grass-covered hills he had left at the top.

The sheep realized his position and looked in every direction for a means of escape. Not finding one he would jump a little lower, until he was on a rocky hill-side so steep that his hind legs were on a level with his head. At last he got to a very small place where he could not turn around, and spent several minutes jumping from one side to the other, as if making up his mind to jump to the bottom. There was only one course left, and he sprang to a pinnacle of rock about 20 feet below. Now he he was in a fix. The top of the rock was not more than five or six feet square, and on one side was a wall of rock impossible to ascend without wings and on the other side the cliff went straight down to the valley, 500 feet below. He was in a position where it seemed as if he would have to commit suicide by jumping or starve to death. The hunters expected every moment to see the sheep dashed to death at the bottom of the cliff, and, in hopes of witnessing the plunge, refrained from shooting him.

But while they were waiting another actor appeared on the scene and things became interesting. The new arrival was a largeeagle, that saw at once the predicament of the sheep. It seemed a good chance to get a meal by beating the sheep from the rock and eating [illegible] when it was mangled at the bottom. The sheep realized its danger and braced itself for the attack. The eagle circled around faster and faster and at last dashed itself against the sheep, but not hard enough to knock it off. It made several attempts, and the sheep was getting weak. As it failed to dislodge the sheep by a front attack, the eagle decided to make one in the rear. The sheep very nearly went over, and the eagle seemed to know that method of proceeding was the best. It repeated the attack very fiercely, but in some manner got its head under the animal's horn and could not get it out again. The sheep, seeing his advantage, held his head back, while the eagle clawed furiously and beat the air with its wings.

Soon both rolled from the cliff, but the eagle flapped its wings with terrible power, and the descent was very slow. The bottom was almost reached when the eagle caught in the branches of a pine tree, and for a moment both hung in the air a few feet above the earth. But the eagle was quiet, as its neck had been broken. The sheep seemed very weak for some time, but at last gave a few kicks and fell to the ground, leaving its assailant hanging in the tree. The eagle was dead, but the sheep, after shaking itself to make sure it was all right, began to nibble the grass at its feet.

UNCONSCIOUS PICKPOCKET.

A Brooklynite Found a Solid Gold Watch Attached to Him.

New York Times.

Christopher Schneefus of 157 Melrose street, Brooklyn, yesterday did the smoothest piece of involuntary pocket picking on record. He was on board a crowded street car in Hoboken, standing up, his hand on the strap. A passenger in trying to make his way from the crowd, brushed against the front of Schneefus's coat.

About two minutes after the passenger had alighted Schneefus found a handsome gold watch and chain hanging to one of the buttons of his overcoat. He did not know whose it was unless it belonged to the passenger who had recently got off. The chain was twisted about the button in such a way that the watch was easily detached from its owner's waistcoat.

As soon as Schneefus arrived in New York he left the watch at the Church street police station. The watch and chain now await an owner in the hands of Property Clerk Harriot, at police headquarters.